FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly Observer $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Surgeon Dentist.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that agreeable to appointment, he is again at home. He may be found at his rooms, near the Market, where he will be pleased to receive calls and wait on those in need of a Dentist.

All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Oct. 2, 1854. 36-3tf

Notice to the Creditors of John W. Hooker.

ALL persons having claims against J. W. Hooker, or the firms of Hooker & Hayes and Hayes & Hooker, are hereby notified to present the same to me, on or before the 20th of November next, that a payment may be made in accordance with the provisions of a deed of Trust, executed by the said Hooker to me, which requires that all the money in my hands as Trustee, shall be divided pro rata among the creditors.

J. A. WOMACK, Trustee.

Fittsborough Sept. 29, 1854. 38 3t

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th October at my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-tf

NOTICE.

Dan'l Godwin and Enoch Godwin, Administrators of Jonathan Godwin, Dec'd.

versus

Heirs at Law of said Jonathan Godwin.

Petition for sale of Slaves for division.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Sampson, that Nathan Godwin, Joel Godwin and Redman Godwin, heirs of said dec'd, are non-residents: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in some public newspaper for the space of six weeks, that said Defendants may be notified to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be given pro confesso as to them.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1854.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.

Oct. 5, 1854. 38-6tw

4,500 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

THE subscribers offer for sale the above named quantity of Land, lying in the County of Bladen on the Cape Fear River, being the estate of the late James Smith, Esq., dec'd. These lands are now divided into three separate and distinct plantations, each supplied with comfortable dwellings and other buildings, situated in the pine woods, convenient to the plantations, and are perfectly healthy; they embrace large and valuable plantations of River land and reclaimed Swamp, together with large bodies of Turpentine lands; they lie all adjoining, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, either all together, to three, or more, as may suit best. Either of the subscribers will exhibit the lands at any time, to persons wishing to examine them. Any further information may be obtained by addressing either one of the subscribers at Docret P. O., Bladen county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in these lands.

JOHN SMITH,
A. K. CROSLAND,
THOS. SMITH.

Aug. 18, 1854. 24-tf

A Rare Chance for Capitalists.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers his place for sale, containing 162 Acres of land at Cypress Creek, Bladen County, one mile from South River, and twelve miles from Cape Fear. There is on the place a good Store house; a large and convenient Warehouse; a good Dwelling and all necessary out houses; a good Turpentine Still—20 Bbl. capacity, recently set on the most approved plan, all necessary fixtures and good shovels—all in order for running. The Rosin and Spirits can be got off at very little expense, less than boating expenses from Fayetteville. There can be $10,000 to $12,000 worth of goods sold a year to good paying customers, and any quantity of Turpentine bought at reasonable prices. There are 40 acres of fine farming land, a part of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The place is healthy, water good. I also offer a young team of fine Mules, Harness and Road Wagon; 1 two-horse Wagon nearly new, with iron axles, and set on elliptic springs, made expressly for hauling goods and spirits turpentine. Also, present stock of Goods in store, embracing nearly every variety of goods. I would like to sell all together and give a bargain. Persons wishing to engage in the Mercantile and Distilling Business would do well to give me a call. If the Goods are not disposed of before, the stock on hand will be sold at public sale on the 10th of October.

Any information will be given by addressing me at Cypress Creek Post Office, Bladen Co., N. C.

W. J. PARKER.

P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber will make payment at the earliest convenience, as the business must be closed up. Longer indulgence will not be given on back standing notes and accounts.

Aug. 7, 1854. 22*tf

JAMES M EDNEY
56 JOHN ST.
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854.

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my TRACT OF LAND, containing 1350 acres. This Land is situated in Marion District, S. C., and is intersected by the roads leading from Harlleesville, S. C., to Cashua Ferry on Great Pedee, and from Marion C. H. to Bennettsville, and about nine miles from the former place. This Land is heavily timbered, and well adapted for Farming, Turpentine, &c. A portion of the Land is in a good state of cultivation, on which are comfortable buildings.

A further description is unnecessary, as purchasers will examine for themselves.

☞ A bargain can be had in the purchase of this Land by an early application to the subscriber on the premises.

J. L. McRAE.

Selkirk, S. C., July 15, 1854. 16*4m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1854.

ADVANCE OF COTTON.—There is quite a large quantity of cotton in town to-day, of very excellent quality, and it has sold readily to manufacturers at 9 cents.

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.—Columbus County has appointed 27 Delegates.

The Convention will meet on Thursday next the 2d November. We understand that quite a number of the Delegates appointed in this town have made arrangements to attend.

Some of the Bonds of the State advertised for sale by the Treasurer were disposed of on Friday last—those payable in 30 years at ¼ to 2 per cent. premium. No bids were received from without the State. These facts indicate the tightness of the money market, both in and out of the State.

The Concord Gazette proposes a rail road from Concord to Cheraw, 72 miles, which it thinks can be built for $80,000. It would bring Concord within 212 miles of Charleston, S. C. The distance via Charlotte and Columbia is 268.

The receipts of the Charlotte and S. C. rail road for September were $17,920 98, an increase of $2,227 12 over the receipts of September 1853.

A STEP BACKWARDS.—The difficulty between the Postmaster General and the South Carolina Rail Road Company has come to a point at last. The Directors of the Company has determined to carry no more mails after Wednesday next the 1st of November.

The old system of carrying the mail in stages, or carts, will have to be resorted to on the line from Kingsville, (the terminus of the Manchester Road,) to Augusta and Columbia. How long this will continue depends upon circumstances. The contending parties appear to be equally obstinate.

We apprehend that the difficulty of maintaining the northern democratic organizations will be enhanced by the fact that the combination of whigs, free-soilers, and abolitionists will constitute a party of such imposing strength that the hope of promotion and the prospect of honors and preferments will exert a seductive influence on many democrats. In addition to all this, the fact is indisputable that an anti-slavery feeling, far more intense and wides-pread than ever existed before, is now sweeping over the free States, which must seriously embarrass the democrats in their efforts to stem the torrent and maintain their ranks unbroken.—*Washington Union.*

The Union has hit the nail on the head. Wherever a *majority* is to be found, there you may find Locofocos, drawn "by the hope of promotion and the prospect of honors and preferments."

But we would beg to ask, if the northern Locofos be not anti-slavery men, where is the difficulty of keeping their ranks unbroken? It is only because they *are* anti-slavery men that they break the ranks.

CUBA.—A late arrival from Havana brings an account of the assassination of Castenedo, the well-known betrayer of Gen. Lopez. He was assassinated on the 12th inst., whilst in the billiard room of a coffee-house playing billiards. The assassin escaped, and had not been heard of, nor any clue to his identity.

The funeral of Castenedo took place the next day, and his remains were followed to the grave by his guard only, who were fiercely attacked by a mob, and a terrible scene ensued in which several were killed and wounded. The affair caused intense excitement—otherwise the Island is quiet.

The Louisville Democrat of the 16th inst. publishes the following extraordinary letter:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Twice has the freedom of Cuba been attempted with the aid of Americans, and failed. A third time, at the solicitation of those who professed to have the means to accomplish that object, and who tendered me the command, I engaged in the affair and organized fifteen hundred Kentuckians eager to avenge the death of Crittenden, Logan, and other brave men, whose blood hallow the soil of that beautiful island.

Delay, unexpected and inexplicable, has for the time defeated the object dearest to my heart. The promises made have not been complied with—the means proffered and requisite for the transportation of my men have not been received. The time prolonged nearly one month, and unwilling to hold in suspense those who nobly responded to the call of liberty, I disband them.

Cuba will yet be free. The iron hoof of oppression may crush her people to the earth, her rights and liberties be desecrated by despotic rule; but the time is not long, and Kentucky will aid her people to achieve freedom.

My name has been used as a leader in this affair. Justice to myself, and the brave men concerned, impel me to the publicity of this statement. JOHN ALLEN.

The violators of the law must be bold indeed, and the administration of the law feeble indeed, when such a document as the above is openly published. We shall see whether any attempt will be made to bring the offender to justice.

For one thing we may rejoice, however; and that is, that the unlawful and piratical expedition is abandoned.

The only hope of saving the Union is in the democratic party. This responsibility has been met in other days of gloom by our party, and met successfully and gloriously.—*Wash. Union.*

Did Clay and Webster belong to *your* party? If not, then your party had less to do with saving the Union in other days of gloom than Whigs. What reliance may be placed on your party in the present emergency may be judged from the result of the late elections, when your party went against the South almost *en masse.*

THE TEMPER OF THE NORTH.—We see it stated that Judge Collamer, who has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Vermont, has published a letter declaring that if the fugitive slave law is not modified by allowing a jury trial, it should be "immediately and unconditionally repealed."

Judge Collamer will find, that along with either a modification or repeal of that law, he will vote for a repeal of the Union. There is every probability that in the next Congress, to assemble on the 1st Monday of December 1855, the struggle to accomplish these objects will commence. It will not then succeed, of course, for the Senate will not by that time have been sufficiently revolutionized. But it will succeed eventually, if the North do not in the mean time open its eyes to the folly and madness of its course. The increase of population in the free States, and the bitter anti-slavery feeling which is encouraged among all parties there, will work out the evil before many years, if the North so wills it.

GENUINE DEMOCRACY.—The following is a specimen of *pure* democracy, as it exists in the Locofoco party. It is from the Richmond Enquirer:—

"IF WE TOLERATE HERESY AND INSUBORDINATION, DEMORALIZATION AND DEFEAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCE. IN A CRISIS OF UNUSUAL PERIL THE SEVERE SWAY OF MARTIAL LAW IS ESSENTIAL TO THE SAFETY OF THE ARMY. THE DEMOCRACY ARE ENCOMPASSED BY MANY FOES, AND VEXED BY MUCH STRIFE. SHALL WE RELAX OUR DISCIPLINE? SHALL WE SUFFER EVERY MAN TO GO HIS OWN WAY, AS CAPRICE OR TREACHERY MAY SUGGEST? OR, SHALL WE "DRAW TIGHT THE SCREW OF PARTY, AND EXACT A RIGID CONFORMITY TO ANCIENT USAGE" THE DEMOCRACY MUST CONSIDER AND SETTLE THESE THINGS. A STRUGGLE IS BEFORE US, AND WE CANNOT AFFORD TO NEGLECT ANY PRECAUTIONS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS."

What right has a democrat to think for himself? It is enough for him that his leaders do that for him; and when they mark out the way for him to walk in, he is bound to "go it blind," or have the screw of party drawn tight about him. The Whig says,—

Such is the stern, haughty, supercilious, and most royal decree of the Richmond Enquirer. So, bend your necks, and take the yoke, all ye Democrats who have a will of your own, or else the rigors of Martial law will forthwith be denounced against you. Submission, or the guillotine—that's the only alternative. Slavery or death—that's the motto now. Three cheers, say we, for this glorious land of liberty! Long, long live the Republic!

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.—The National Intelligencer, in reply to the common remark of the Locofoco papers as to the cause of the late defeat sustained by their party in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, asks,—

"*If it required all the odds and ends,' in union with the whigs, to bring about a defeat so disastrous to the democracy,* will it not require the same sort of materials to give that party a victory? And if 'a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump,' and brings odium upon the whig name and cause, would not a return of these incongruous elements to the democratic fold—from which unquestionably they have sprung—produce the same disastrous effects upon the old organization?"

THE LIONESS BEARDED IN HER DEN.—At a Woman's Rights Convention in Philadelphia last week, a spirited debate took place on the equality of woman as compared with man.

Henry Grew denied that woman was the equal of man, and quoted from the Old and New Testament to show her subjection to man.

Miss Cutler responded in an eloquent speech which received much applause from the audience.

Mr. Henry Grew must be a bold man.

N. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This body met in Raleigh on the evening of the 15th, and continued in session every night during the week. Much business of an interesting character was transacted. It was resolved to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of diminishing and restraining the number of dogs so as to render sheep raising less difficult and dangerous. Various gentlemen spoke upon agricultural and kindred subjects. Mr. Bridges, of Edgecombe, gave his experience as a practical farmer upon the importance of manures, and detailed his experiments in the making and using of ashes, which satisfied him of their superiority to stable manure as a permanent fertilizer.

Mr. Elliot, of Cumberland, corroborated Mr. B.'s statement as to the value of ashes. He considered oak ashes fully equal to lime in equal quantities. He advocated agricultural education, and regretted that so much prejudice existed against "book-farming."

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, spoke warmly in favor of raising funds to establish an experimental farm—not for profit, but for making experiments which it is impossible for private individuals to do. He then explained the effect of animal and vegetable manures, and stated no general rule can be depended on—each individual must trust to his own judgment in making deductions from general principles. For twenty years he had raised at least fifteen thousand pounds of pork annually upon corn-field peas only; and he drew attention to the great value of peas as a fertilizer.

Mr. Burgwyn, of Halifax, followed upon the importance of deep ploughing; after which an interesting discussion took place between Mr. Venable and Dr. Crudup as to whether agriculture is a science or an art.

The subject of raising funds to place the Society on a permanent footing, was taken up, and after considerable discussion, the names of the counties were called alphabetically, and the following sums pledged for the purpose: Edgecombe $1000, Wake $500, Cumberland $500, Davidson $500, Granville $500, Halifax $500, Hertford $500, Chatham $500, Bertie $500, Alamance $500, Nash $250, New Hanover $500, Northampton $500, Orange $500, Sampson $500, City of Raleigh $500, Warren $500, Washington $500, Caswell $500.

The sum of $4,386 was reported to be in the hands of the Treasurer of the Society. An attempt was made to change the time for holding the annual Fair, but it failed.

For these particulars we are indebted to the Raleigh papers.—*Wil. Herald.*

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAWS.—At the late election in Pennsylvania a vote was taken on the question of a prohibitory liquor law in that State. And the majority against such a law was only between three and four thousand votes.

It is remarkable, that the large cities and their adjacent districts have given large majorities for the law, whilst the heavy majorities against it are in the agricultural, mining, and distilling parts of the State.

It is supposed that, though the popular vote is against prohibition, the sentiment of the majority is decidedly in favor of some modification of the license laws, and restriction upon the liquor traffic.

A negro was hanged at Lafayette, Ala., a few days ago. Among his last words, was a request to the Sheriff, to call up, out of the crowd, one of the negroes that had testified against him, *that he might pretend to whisper to him, and get a chance to bite his ear off!*

Women's Rights.—While most of the women's rights women for some days past have been making speeches at a convention at Philadelphia, in behalf of their rights, a "bright particular star" of the sisterhood has been settling the question for herself in the old fashioned way:

MARRIED.—At Carmel, N. Y., on Tuesday Oct. 17, by the Rev. H. C. Livingston, Dr. James H. Merritt to the Rev. Miss Antoinette Browne.

Full Particulars of the Discovery of the Remains of Sir John Franklin and his Party.

MONTREAL, October 21.

The Montreal Herald of this morning has the following:—

"In our extra of yesterday evening we informed the public that a rumor was current in town that the remains of Sir John Franklin and his crew and their ships had been discovered.

"We immediately despatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's house at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor, Sir George Simpson, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outline of a dispatch received by him, yesterday, from Dr. Rae:—

"Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June 1853, and returned to York Factory on the 28th August last whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, *via* the Red River settlement.

"After briefly noticing the result of his own expedition, and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeds to state that from Esquimaux, he had obtained certain infomation of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, who had been starved to death after the loss of their ships, which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way South to the Great Fish river of Buck, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings in the mutilated corpses of some, which had evidently furnished food to their unfortunate companions.

"This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux who had communicated with the whites, and who found their remains, but from another band who obtained the details *viva voce*, may yet be relied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession, various articles of European manufacture which had been in possession of the whites.

Among these are several silver spoons, forks, &c., on one of which is engraved: "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B." while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owner, as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these have been sent down. This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the Spring of 1850."

The Montreal papers contain some additional details in reference to the discovery of Sir John Franklin's party. In the spring of 1850 some Esquimaux Indians, who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, saw a party of about forty white persons travelling southward over the ice, dragging their boats. None of the party could speak the native language intelligently, but by signs the natives were made to understand that the ships were crushed in the ice, and the whites were now going where they expected to shoot deer. From appearances, none of the men were ill; but all of them, except one chief officer, looked thin. It was supposed they were getting short of provisions, and they purchased seals from the natives.

At a later date, the same season, previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five more on an island, about a long day's journey, say thirty-five or forty miles, northwest of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River. Some bodies were buried, some in tents, some under a boat turned over, and several lay scattered about in different directions from those found on the island. One was supposed to be an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and a double-barrelled gun underneath him.

From the mutilated condition of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it was evident the party had been driven t anibalism. There appeared to have been an a ndant stock of ammunition. There were a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, and guns, all of which appeared to be broken up. Dr. Rae saw pieces of these articles with the Esquimaux, together with some silver spoons and forks. As many as could be obtained were purchased, and a list of some of the most important relics found, with drawings of others, would be forwarded to London.

A New Clerk.—Asa Ross, having at the late Term of Brunswick Superior Court, resigned his office of Clerk of this Court, Mr. Wm. Smith was appointed by Judge Manly to fill the vacancy thus created.—*Wil. Herald.*

The Cardinal-Vicar of Rome has issued an edict in which, after attributing the cholera to the sins of the Romans, he directs that the finger of St. Peter, the arm of St. Roc, the heart of St. Charles, and other relics, shall be exposed to the adoration of the faithful, in order to avert the wrath of the Almighty.

A Treasure Costing no Money.—Which will you do—smile and make your household happy, or be crabbed, and make all those young ones gloomy, and the elder ones miserable? The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable if you show a smiling face, a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. Wear a pleasant countenance; let joy beam in your eyes and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed; and you will feel it at night when you rest, at morning when you rise, and through the day when about your business.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Oct. 21, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: I see in the last Observer that some man that uses a fictitious name in his wanderings over North Carolina has stumbled on a place called Normal College, which he has given a considerable puff, and for what we know he has done nothing more than justice to that place; and we think that if this man will travel over the old North State he will find that it is growing fast, and unless he is an apt scholar it will soon grow out of his knowledge, and one of these days he will find himself at some large College or City that he won't know where he is. There are places now in the old North State that ten years ago were thought worthless, that now are worth their thousands. We are glad to see things noticed at home. There are as fine watering places in North Carolina as there are in the world, and all that is wanted to make them noticed is a way to get to them and for them to be improved. There is a great want in this matter, and we hope that the Salisbury Convention will have a happy effect on internal improvements, and that the rail road from Whiteville to Salisbury will be built, and that it will be speedily done. I want to see the old iron horse making his way through this section of the country. Give us that road through to the Tennessee line, and North Carolina will have what she needs and wants, and what she ought to have, and what I want her to have. W.

FROM THE MONTGOMERY MAIL.

A SHORT CALIFORNIA EXPERIENCE.

If the adventures of all those young men whom the glitter of gold has attracted to California, within four or five years past, could be truthfully written out, there would be a vast deal of entertainment and instruction combined in the narratives. We have again and again been interested by the details given us by some young acquaintances, just returned from the first flight which tried his fledgeling wings. Poor fellows! how completely the gloss of life is brushed away, by the rude contact with the hard, selfish, unconventional society of a new and rich country, filled with adventurers. The effect of the hardening process was once tersely described to us, by a young man with whom we fell in, as he was returning to his family in Georgia. This was some three or four years ago, when California was yet a sort of moral chaos. To our enquiry as to what was the result of his expedition, our young friend replied: "It is eighteen months since I went to California, and I was then not quite twenty-one. I never got very hungry out there, without being able to get something to eat. I never had, while I stayed, quite as much money as I arrived with; but I *saw* and *felt* more in fifteen months, than in all my previous life—and am now returning home, in good health, but *feeling like I was fully forty years old!*"

Another who had just got out of the gallow of his youth, before he started to the El Dorado, fared not quite so well. He dashed off his experience for us, conversationally, a few days since. We give his words as nearly as we can:

"Every thing"—said he—"was delightful, inspiriting, until I reached San Francisco. The sights in New Orleans; the steamer on the Gulf; and the monkeys on the Isthmus, were all new to me. There was a lively, go-ahead air about all my surroundings. None of my companions doubted their success; and, for myself, I saw their expectations, and went a million better! So it was all the way round. Arrived in San Francisco, I hardly knew what to go about; but it occurred to me that before I began to "pile" my golden "rocks," (*I knew I would get them!*) it would be quite prudent to determine on some mode of depositing them in safety. I had not decided whether a Banking house or a hole in the ground would be safer, when an Alabama acquaintance who had been some time out and was doing well, pointed to a rough-looking man in canvas breeches and sporting the most hairy face I had ever seen—and asked what I supposed had been that drayman's occupation in the States? I couldn't guess; so my friend told me that the mule-driver was an ex-Professor of Yale College. Right here a little light began to gleam in, on my mind; by night, I was thoroughly satisfied that I had *put my foot in it!* Every thing changed its hue, now, very rapidly. Next morning found *me* the possessor of a light wagon and a pair of mules, purchased, on a credit, for $800. But I was too tender, being just off ship-board, to go immediately to handling boxes, bales and barrels, and driving through the deep stickey mud. Accordingly I hired a driver for a few days at $10 per day. The first evening he handed me $110, after deducting his own wages and all expenses, for his day's work. This was pretty good and I didn't know but I would continue my proxy *permanently*—or at least until the mud became less heavy. But the next day, the net receipts were $90; still one might do worse than that, even. The third day brought $77. This was not so very bad, but the *tendency* was what I didn't relish. The fourth day I got $41, and was becoming very much discouraged. The fifth day my proxy paid me over even $30. The succeeding day was the last that he staid in my employ. It was Sunday, a day particularly "stirring," in the early settlement of California. I made it convenient to watch my driver and team, and saw that he was very busy the entire day. At night my driver insisted that *he had only cleared expenses*, and on this basis we settled. Bright and early the next day, I took the team myself, and when evening came was conscious of having done the hardest day's work I ever went through. But I had $90 in my pocket to show for it. A little later than my brethren of the "profession," I started over to the common camping ground, across a ravine, on the east of the city. Before I had quite reached the ravine, one of my mules bogged in the stiff mud and "gave up." Oaths and objurgations were in vain; I cursed, and coaxed, and whipped, and encouraged, without any sort of response from the over-worked beast. To mend the matter, the draymen and wagoners, across the ravine, shouted out their rude jests at me, until I was well nigh mad with rage. At length, however, the "ex-Professor of Yale" came over and lent me a helping hand. By his aid, I got my wagon and the mule which had not given out, out of the mud and across the ravine; but while we were doing this, there came up one of *the* rains. Having fed my remaining beast, I went to bed—if wrapping one's self in a blanket on the bare ground, in a shanty, may be so termed—the wettest and the maddest man I ever knew. I woke in the morning with *pneumonia*, and didn't get away from my "bed" for five weeks. Of the greater portion of my illness, I retain no recollection; but once, I know, my former driver called to inform me that my sick mule was dead. Comforting, that!—so I told him "I was glad of it; hoped the mule was in ——, and that *he* would soon follow it." He didn't stay after that.

"The person from whom I purchased the team and wagon took back what was left of the concern at 8550; and I "extended" the balance at five per cent. a month.

"When I got on my pins again, a friend recommended me as a book-keeper to Nicholls & Oates, an auction and commission house, then doing a thriving business. They took me at $400 per month. When my second month was about to close, the junior partner, (who was a clever fellow and an honest man,) told me that if I would put in my salary for that and the next month, I might come in as a partner. I took a few days to consider of it, but had no idea of refusing so advantageous an offer. The next week, some time, the agreement was concluded—to take effect a month thence. When the month had nearly rolled away, a small French vessel arrived and her assorted cargo was sent to our house, to be sold at auction. It was Saturday, and we worked hard to "crowd off" the whole cargo, which was accomplished (at a great sacrifice,) "our Mr. Mr. Nicholls" taking in the cash for it, to the amount of $16,000. But "our Mr. N." didn't come in, as usual, to settle up at nine o'clock, and on enquiry we learned that he had got on a "little spree," but would be "all right in the morning." This information we derived from a young man with whom he was intimate. In the morning, we were informed that he had gone out to the Mission Dolores to complete his "cooling off," but would be in on Monday, "bright as a new dollar." Monday morning we learned that he had sailed, the day before, for the Sandwich Islands, taking the $16,000, *of course.* That ended the concern of Nicholls & Oates, and I was left "afoot and a long way from home," once more.

"By some means I managed to get to the mines. I worked hard, sometimes with luck and sometimes without. The cholera occasionally raged around me, but I eat my pickled pork and went ahead. I felt all over me that I was becoming savage—as savage as an old he grizzly. I saw the Spanish woman as she was swung from the bridge by the mob, heard her clear ringing voice defying her murderers. At times I melted within at the thoughts of home; and I concluded I would come back, although I had made nothing. I did so, and have been sorry for it ever since. California is a great country, and I am bound to try it again, this fall. You see I have "the hang" now, and it's a pity to lose the experience that it cost so much to acquire."

Anna Howard has recovered a verdict of $13,000 damages in a suit in the Hudson (N. Y.) county court against Wm. K. Hall, Superintendent of the Harlem Railroad, for breach of promise of marriage.

Pre-Payment of Postage.—Nine months ago fifty two per centum of the letters sent in the U. S. mails, were at that time pre-paid. A recent investigation shows, that at this time quite sixty per centum of the letters so sent are pre-paid.

A FALSE REPORT A report of the arrival at St. John's, N. B., of a life boat with 14 passengers and 12 of the crew of the Arctic, turns out to be unfounded.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., Mrs. LEAH MELTON, aged about 35 years, formerly of Onslow county.

In Edenton, on the 13th inst., after a protracted illness, HUGH W. COLLINS, Esq., in his 43d year.

In Anson Co., on the 15th inst., WM. WALL, Sr., aged about 76 years.

At Glenburnia, N. C., on the 15th inst., Mrs. SARAH L. PENICK, wife of the Rev. P. Tinsley Penick, of Cabarrus county, and daughter of M. M. Bailey, Esq., of Iredell county, in the 21st year of her age.

In Chatham county, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Oliver Vestal, on the 14th of October, Miss AGNES F. PUGH, of Randolph, in the 27th year of her age. Seldom has it fallen to the lot of the writer to record a death more deeply mourned than this. The shaft under which the victim fell has shot strong pangs of sorrow into many hearts, for she was dearly loved and highly prized by a large circle of relations and friends. She became a member of the Baptist Church in 1844. As a christian, she sought to adorn the doctrines of God her Saviour in her daily life, and her consistency will long live in the memory of her friends. [COM.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct. 22.—Str. Fanny with passengers, and freight for Howe & Chase, Jollee, Hanks & Holt, Webb & Bro, J L Nixon, J W Baker, Ray & Pearce, P P Johnson, T Graham, H & E J Lilly, Beaver Creek Manf Co, B Rose, Stedman & Horne, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, H L Myrover, J H & J Martine, C E Leete, P Taylor, T S Lutterloh, J H Hall, Cedar Falls Co, W J McDairmid, G W I Goldston.

Orrell's Line. Oct. 24.—Str. Sun, with goods for C W Williams & Co, J R & J Sloan, S J Piggott, J H & J Martine, W A Joyce, W J McConnell, H C Robinson, S J Hinsdale, W Draughon, Graham & Little, Pearce & Ferguson, A Johnson & Co, J N Smith, Fay Mill, R M Orrell, W N Tillinghast, S Z Right, C C C, S T Hawley & Son, W Taylor, E L Winslow.

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

1000 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

THE subscriber offers 1000 acres of good Turpentine LAND for sale, situated on Nicholson's creek, 19 miles West from Fayetteville in Cumberland County, lying on both sides of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, a part of which is well adapted to cultivation. Apply to JAMES JENKINS.

Oct. 21, 1854. 42*4w

LARGE LAND SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale before the Court House door in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the first Monday of November next, about one thousand acres of good cultivating, and finely timbered land, the property of Miss Flora Taylor, lying on Hammond's Creek, in Bladen County. Persons wishing further particulars in relation to said land, can apply to the undersigned, Maj. Thomas C. Smith, Mr. James W. Cromartie, or to W. D. McNeill, Esq.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

J. G. MacDUGALD, Attorney.

Also, about 400 acres of excellent Turpentine land, lying on Colly, in Bladen County, the property of Mrs. Luey A. MacDugald, wife of Coll MacDugald.

J. G. MacDUGALD, Trustee.

Also, the Plantation and adjoining lands, on which David Johnson now resides, about 900 acres of land. These lands are finely adapted to the growing of Corn, part of them good turpentine land, with all necessary buildings for comfortable living. These lands lie on Turnbull in Bladen County.

J. G. MacDUGALD, Attorney.

Also, the Elias Gardner lands, about 600 acres lying on Turnbull, in Bladen County; this tract is well timbered and excellent turpentine land.

J. G. MacDUGALD, Attorney.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 14, 1854. 42*2w

THE SOUTH AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

General Pierce's hand-organ, at Washington, in mourning over the unhappy condition of the Administration in having an anti-Administration majority in the next House of Representatives, consoles itself with the idea, that "*There will, however, be no Southern opposition to the Administration—every man in the House, from the South, will stand up to* EVERY MEASURE WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION IS KNOWN TO FAVOR." Now, this is a bold assertion, and certainly a most reckless one. We have yet to learn that the Whig members of the House, from the South, have the most remote idea of standing up to every measure which the Administration is known to favor. Indeed, we know of not a single Whig member of the Southern delegation who entertains any such a purpose, nor do we believe that there is one such to be found in any Southern State. Where did the hand-organ get its information from, or upon what ground, or hope, does it base its calculations? What the Southern Democratic delegation will do—whether, in any and every contingency, they will "stand up to every measure which the Administration is known to favor," is not for us to say. How much farther subserviency to party will carry them, the future must disclose. But that the Southern Whig delegation expect thus to stand by the Pierce Administration, is just about the most ridiculous thing that we have seen in print for many a day. We undertake to say, that they do not expect to do any such thing. And why should they? What has the Pierce Administration done for the South to entitle it to Southern support? Is there any thing in the antecedents of Brigadier General Pierce to prepossess the Southern people in his favor? Is it to be because he *hated* and *loathed* slavery so heartily before his nomination and election to the Presidency? What then, has he done since to recommend him to Southern favor? Is it to be because, from the very day of his inauguration he took to his councils a crew of as rampant Freesoilers and Abolitionists as are to be found in the land—consigned the Administration of the government in a great measure to their hands—lavished bountifously the federal patronage upon them—infused new life and vigor into Abolitionism, and sought to *buy* up its support to his Administration at the sacrifice of the South, and of the best men of his own party at the North?

If *this course* is to place the South under many and lasting obligations to Gen. Pierce's Administration, then there is, indeed, some force in the supposition, that "every man in the House from the South will stand up to every measure which the Administration is known to favor."

But perhaps the hand organ relies upon the support of the Administration to the Nebraska bill, in its calculations for Southern favor—no doubt it does. And why should it? What was *the motive* of that support, and what were *the motives* that prompted it? Did not the Administration through its organ—the Washington Union—bitterly oppose the incorporation of the provision for the repeal of the Missouri restriction when the Nebraska bill was first proposed; and only when it was found to be indispensably necessary to do something to conciliate the South, and pacify the party here for its palpable Freesoil and Abolition sympathies, did it face about and go for the repeal of the Missouri restriction. When it had been dragooned to go thus far, what is the interpretation that the President, in secret conclave with Northern party leaders, puts upon the bill? Does he not at once set about hatching treason to the South, by endeavoring to put the construction upon the bill, that it is "*a proposition in favor of freedom*"—that by its instrumentality "*not another slave State would be added to the Union?*" Does he not go for the bill on that treacherous ground, and persuades his "old friends," at the North, to do likewise. But again, after the bill is passed, and a storm of indignation is raised about his ears, at the North, does he not still farther show the cloven foot, by hoping to shirk the responsibility with the avowal of the doctrine of *squatter sovereignty*, through the columns of his organ, the Washington Union—a doctrine which, in the language of the organ of the Virginia Democracy, "*we, of the South, can never submit to.*" Is it for *such support* to the Nebraska bill that "Every man in the House, from the South, will stand up to every measure which the Administration is known to favor?"

If not, then for what? What else has the Administration done to commend it to public approbation? What single scheme has it devised, or executed, for the good of the country? Half its term will have soon expired, and where are its works? Judging the future by the past, and what is to be expected of it? Now, when Democratic journals presume to claim not only the support of their own party at the South, for Gen. Pierce's Administration, but that of the Whigs and every body else, we trust that they will hereafter, not forget to tell us of something which entitles the Administration to such a claim. It is surely not for its Freesoil and Abolition appointments, nor for its corruption *spoils* policy, nor for any government measure that it has originated or carried out, nor for its bungling foreign diplomacy, nor even for the military glory and renown of the destruction of Greytown? But, if it is for its aid to the Nebraska bill, will those Democratic journals favor the public with an exposition of *what sort of aid* it rendered—what were the *motives* it had in view—in short, *what construction* the Administration puts upon that bill? Does it look upon it as "a proposition in favor of freedom," by which, "not another slave State is to be added to this Union," and does it, or does it not, endorse the doctrine of squatter sovereignty?

Until that is done we submit, with what grace any journal, or individual, can expect that "Every man in the House, from the South, will stand up to every measure which the Administration is known to favor." On the other hand, should they not, and every true friend, not only of the South, but of the Union, make war, to the end of the chapter, upon the most corrupt, imbecile and disgraceful Administration with which this country has ever been cursed?—*Richmond Whig.*

What (says the Charleston Mercury) is the present position of the North and South. The Cleveland Plaindealer—a paper not in the habit of coloring its thoughts to our advantage—sketches the consequences of the recent elections in the following striking language:

"There will be a majority of members in the House elected solely for their sworn opposition and professed hatred to the South. They will be met in that body by about one hundred men elected from the South, and the chosen champions of Southern rights. North-men must each and every one distinguish themselves in the eyes of their constituency by some tremendous onslaught upon the South. The South-men must stand firm the shock of opposition, for their constituents allow no flinching. The North-men will cater to the sympathies and passions of the haters of slavery everywhere. The South-men will plant themselves upon the *Constitution*, and contend for a *strict construction* of that instrument. Instructed to make "no more compromises with slavery," the majority dare never yield. The South if overpowered will either withdraw from the House, or, remaining, leave their fate for the present with a conservative Senate.

"This will be the beginning of the end, the first fruits of fusion."

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Washington, with news to the 11th, and the Niagara, with news to the 14th, have arrived.

The demand for cotton had been moderate, without change of prices. Flour had advanced 1s. 6d.

The London Times of the 9th, 10th and 11th, contain voluminous details of the battle of Alma.

No official despatches have been published relative to the battle of Alma. The English lost 2000 men in the engagement in killed and wounded, and the French 1400. The allies had changed their plan of operations and were to attack Sebastopol from the South, where it was found to be weaker. The base of operations is Balaklava, where the cavalry and the siege artillery have landed.

After the battle of Alma the Russians burnt all the villages which they passed through in their retreat. In their flight they left 6,000 wounded behind them.

One thousand Russians, who were escorting a convoy of munitions of war, had been made prisoners, and Prince Menchikoff himself narrowly escaped capture.

The Russians have sunk seven ships at the mouth of the harbor.

The bombardment of Sebastopol began on the 5th.

Marshal St. Arnaud is dead, and Gen. Canrobert is in command of the French army.

The farewell address which St. Arnaud had addressed to the army, dated 26th September, had arrived at Toulon, in which he says: "Overcome by cruel disease, against which he has so long struggled, he is obliged to resign his command." He pays the highest compliment to his successor, Gen. Canrobert.

At the battle of Alma 26 English officers were killed, and 10 Sergeants, and 95 Sergeants were wounded; 306 men were killed and 1400 wounded.

The Allies have destroyed the Aqueduct which supplied the fortress of Sebastopol.

Eight thousand of the Allied Cavalry have landed in the Crimea.

The inhabitants of Odessa, are pledged to burn the city at the approach of the Allied army.

The carriage of Menschikoff with his private correspondence has been captured.

An outbreak was anticipated at Warsaw.

The Russian guard are advancing on Warsaw by forced marches.

The trenches of the allied troops are within 1600 yards of the walls of Sebastopol, and are mounted with 50 guns.

Private despatches say that two breaches had been made in the walls on the 6th.

The allied fleets are comparatively useless, and the marines have joined the land forces.

All the Allied reserve had left Varna for the Crimea.

Sebastopol was invested by the Allies on the South and East. The bombardment had commenced. Prince Menchikoff was keeping the field to the north of the city waiting reinforcements.

Prussia has agreed to act with Austria.

The balance of the Russian fleet is held ready for sinking, and the crews have been added to the garrison.

The Outrage on Mr. Bapst.—We learn with pleasure that the report which announced the death of Mr. Bapst, the Catholic priest, in consequence of the outrages committed upon his person at Ellsworth, Maine, was incorrect, and that the Rev. gentleman has entirely recovered. Though this correction relieves the disgraceful transaction from the direct murder of its victim, it in no degree makes it less atrocious and brutal. However unpopular or even erroneous Mr. Bapst's opinions on school matters might have been, he had the fullest right to entertain and express them, and those who cannot recognise this right of free speech and free opinion in others, are themselves utterly unworthy to enjoy its benefits. The sight of a clergyman dragged from his house, stripped of his clothing, and amidst the foulest and most irritating insults marched nearly naked through the streets, and finally tarred and feathered, is an act disgraceful both to our country and the age, and must give to the locality in which it occurred a notoriety as infamous as undesirable.

The Bangor Journal gives some information, from which it appears that further violence was threatened against Mr. Bapst:

"Mr. Bapst was on Sunday evening further threatened with death if he did not leave town. The Irish population, incensed and exasperated, assembled together, armed themselves with hatchets, pitchforks, and such weapons as they could command, took Mr. Bapst into their custody, and were determined to protect him to the death. Upon this Mr. Jarvis, one of the most worthy citizens of the town, obtained permission of Mr. Bapst's friends to take him into his own house, guaranteeing him protection.

Terrible Calamity.—We have been permitted, says the Augusta Sentinel, to make the following extract from the private letter of a gentleman to a friend in this city:

"MARION, ALA., Oct. 16th, 1854.

"I am sorry to inform you, of a very sad occurrence which took place here on last (Sunday) night, about 12 o'clock—that is, the burning down of 'Howard College.' There were sleeping at the time, in the third and fourth stories of the building, about 26 or 28 young men and two negro men; all of whom were required to jump from the window, a distance of from 30 to 40 feet, to the ground below. And, horrible to tell, 22 of the number were mangled in a frightful manner, some more and some less. I have just come in from a visit to them with my very heart sick. Some of the boys are burned very badly, in addition to other injuries. Our town is in mourning and looks gloomy enough. I learned, a few moments since, that one of the black men was dead, he rushed down through the flames to the door. Two or three of the boys are expected to die—the rest will probably recover. There is, however, no knowing exactly the extent of their injuries. I trust all things are better than we now think. The College building, with every thing in it, is in ruins. Nothing was saved, as I understand. It is supposed now that the building was set on fire, though I cannot at present believe it. Such a fiendish act could scarcely be perpetrated by any one in this community. The truth will be known in a few days, I suppose."

A postscript says another had died.

The Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel of yesterday says:

Another collision occurred on the Georgia Road, at Buckhead, on Friday night last, between the passenger trains. The up train arrived first, and was wating the arrival of the down train—that being the place of meeting—which came down upon them at full speed, injuring both engines and some of the cars, but to what extent we have not been able to learn, and wounding one of the firemen in the foot. The engineer on the down train, it is said, was asleep, and therefore did not blow his whistle to put on the brakes, or make any effort to arrest the speed of the train. His conduct so enraged the passengers, that they were determined on lynching him, but could not find him. Such recklessness deserves to be severely punished.

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

A valuable article on this subject is given in Hunt's Merchants Magazine for September. It closes with the following statement of the manufacture of the spurious article:

"*Brandy.*—This liquor is almost universally a base imposition. The imported article, as a general fact, is adulterated. Unadulterated brandy cannot be sold at less than about $2,50 the gallon: the adulterated can be made at about 30 cents per gallon; and so disguised *that no one can tell the difference.* The dealer cannot, nor do they, resist the temptation to adulterate, where the gain is so enormous. Chemical compounds are now made and sold to fabricators for making spurious brandy out of common whisky; the whiskey itself often drugged with arsenic.

"A dealer in spurious brandy recently imported enough of these compounds, to manufacture 800 hogsheads of the forged article. He sold it for pure at $2.50 the gallon; making a clear profit, as he confessed of $100,000 on the speculation; the fabricated article costing him only about 30 cents a gallon. The fabricator having used up his compound to his samples, took these to a chemist in Massachusetts, for analysis, and for the purpose of having them made in this country, if possible. The chemist made the examination, and found one of the samples a deadly poison: he could not be tempted to have a hand in producing the mixtures. Whether the fabricator found a chemist less honest, or had to wait for a new importation, will not, probably, be known until the day of Judgment, when all such secrets will be made manifest. Who can begin to estimate the results of the use of these 800 casks, on those who, before this time, have probably drunk them?

"Another man who had either imported or purchased the same kinds of compounds, is now in California with them, and he boasted to a gentleman who mentioned it to the writer, that he should make $100,000 out of the operation.

"A quantity of French brandy was imported into New York, and advertised for sale at auction, on a given day; it was landed on the wharf. A brandy fabricator purchased the whole lot, of the importer, on the condition that the sale should take place as advertised, *on his account.* During the night it was all removed to his brandy brewery, underwent the process of adulteration, was carted back, and sold next day, *pure as imported.*

"A large dealer in Albany declared that when he purchased foreign liquors in New York, on shipboard, he had no confidence in getting the article purchased, unless he watched the casks from the ship to the boat on the river. In former years it was supposed that imported liquors were generally pure; but now this opinion has exploded. The process of adulteration is carried on to a vast extent in Europe, and it is doubtful whether one gallon in one hundred is landed on our shores in a pure state; and if in a pure state, just so far as it is intoxicating it is worthless and injurious, as a beverage; and none should be drank as such by any human being valuing long life or a healthful body.

Wine.—Here the fabricators make their greatest profits, exercise their greatest skill, and probably do the greatest amount of injury.

"Says Dr. Nott, I had a friend, who had been once a wine dealer, and having read the startling statements made public, in relation to the brewing of wines, and the adulterations of other liquors, generally, I inquired of that friend as to the veracity of those statements. His reply was, 'GOD FORGIVE *what has passed in* MY OWN cellar, *but the statements* MADE are true and ALL TRUE, I assure you.'

"The process of adulteration is carried on in wine countries, as well as in this country, with regard to Madeira, Sherry, Claret, and all other kinds of wine.

"The Rev. Dr. Baird has stated that 'little or no wine is drank in France in a pure state, except it may be at the wine press. The dealers purchase it at the vineyards in a pure state, but in their hands it is entirely changed, by adding drugs or distilled spirits.'

"Says Horatio Greenough, the eminent sculptor, 'that although wine can be had in Florence at one cent a bottle, the dealers do not hesitate to add drugs and water, to gain a fraction more of profit.'

Champagne.—A man who once worked in the office where this tract is printed, *is now* engaged in making champagne for the ladies and gentlemen of the country, at a cost to him of two dollars a dozen. Some cider or whiskey, some water, some fixed air, some sugar of lead, etc. etc., form the compound. When this fabricated mixture circulates in the country, it is generally sold as pure, and our young men often quaff it, at two dollars the bottle, and an advance on the original cost of only 1,100 per cent!

"A physician in New York purchased a bottle of what was called genuine champagne, of the importers, had it subjected to chemical tests; it was found to contain *a quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead.* Who would like to drink a mixture of lead and water?

Reading a Love Letter.—An incident of simplicity is afforded by the following little story, told to a contemporary by a friend, in whose words it is given:

Molly, our housemaid, is a model one, who handles the broomstick like a sceptre, and who has an abhorrence for dirt and a sympathy for soapsuds that amounts to a passion. She is a bustling, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked Hibernian, who hovers about our book-shelves, making war upon our papers, and goes about thirsting for new worlds to conquer in the shape of undusted and unrighted corners.

One day she entered our library in a confused and uncertain manner, quite different from her usual bustling way. She stood at the door, with a letter between her thumb and finger, which she held at arm's length, as if she had a gunpowder plot in her grasp. In answer to our inquiries as to her business, she answered:

"An', plase yer honor, I am a poor girl, and ha'nt much larnin,' and ye sees, plase yer honor, Paddy O'Reilly, and the better than him doesn't live in ould Ireland, has been after writin' of me a letther—a love letther, plase yer honor; an'—an'—"

We guessed at her embarrassment, and offered to relieve it by reading the letter. Still she hesitated, while she twisted a piece of raw cotton in her fingers:

"Shure," she resumed, "an' that's just what I want, but it isn't a gentleman like yerself that would be knowing the secrets between us, and so," here she twisted the cotton quite nervously, "if it 'ill plase yer honor, while ye're reading it, so that yer may not hear it yerself, if ye'll just put this bit of cotton in yer ears and stop up yer hearin', and thin the secrets 'll be unknown to yer."

We hadn't the heart to refuse her, and with the gravest face possible complied with her request.

Fifty cents a line is the charge for advertising in the Weekly Tribune. A recent advertisement which appeared in that journal, occupying not quite a column, cost the advertiser the snug sum of $861; and the proprietors say that they will make no diminution in charge for long advertisements. The Tribune has unquestionably the largest weekly circulation of any journal in this country.

North and South—Human chances of Life.—The comparative mortality of the North (north of the Southern line of Virginia and Kentucky) and of the South, has just been curiously developed in some tables published by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city. From ten years' practical results, it appears that the mortality among that class of persons who insure their lives north of the line named above is less than one per cent.—viz: about 94 in every 10,000.

In that section comprised between the 32d degree of north latitude (a few miles south of Savannah) and the Southern line of Virginia and Kentucky, the mortality among the same class of people is 1,17½ per cent,—or 117½ persons out of every 10,000.

Looking to the extreme Southern States, or South of latitude 32 deg. the mortality is nearly double that of the Northern section—the actual number of deaths out of 10,000 (as insured) being 186. These calculations are entirely exclusive of the present year which has perhaps been more fatal in the South than any period since 1830. The Actuary reports that—

"The disparity in the ratio of the amount of claims from death to the amount of risk in these three sections of country, has usually been even greater than that of the simple mortality in them. Thus, during the first six months of the present fiscal year, (from 1st February to 1st August,) the Company has had at risk in the first section $18,000,000, while the amount of claims in the section has been $68,500, or $33 out of every $10,000 assured. In the second section the amount at risk is $1,500,000 and the amount of claims during the same time has been $20,000, or $133 out of every $10,000 assured. In the third section the amount at risk is $1,634,000, while the amount of claims during the same time is $42,800, or $262 out of every $10,000 assured."

This increased mortality at the South has of course compelled the Company to advance their rates of premium on lives insured there. The usual rate of *additional* premium for persons at the South has been heretofore one per cent. This, it is now shown, is not enough to cover the actual risk; the Company will therefore advance the premium to *two per cent.* beyond the ordinary rate of persons in Northern latitudes.

N. Y. Express.

Immense Immigration.—The Burlington Telegraph says: "The immigration into Iowa, at all the crossings, the present season, is unparalleled in the history of the past. The steam ferry at this city, (one of the largest on the river,) is kept in constant motion from morning until night, and frequently until midnight. The consequence is, that every evening whole acres on the opposite side of the river may be seen covered with the wagons, tents, and cattle of the emigrants. The merchants, grocers and manufacturers are reaping a rich harvest in the way of furnishing supplies to the travelling million. At present rates at least 100,000 souls will be added to the population of this State during the present season."

The Cost of the Reclamation of Anthony Burns.—The proceedings under the fugitive slave law at Boston, in the case of Anthony Burns, not long since reclaimed by his master, Capt. Suttle, of Alexandria, Virginia, cost the United States within a fraction of $27,000 for *extra police and military force* alone. This does not cover the usual ordinary expenses incurred in the case, such as the fees of the regular officers of the United States employed in the case. Fifteen thousand of the above $27,000 were duly paid this morning.—*Star of last evening.*

Butter.—Butter-makers should remember these few short rules:

The newer and sweeter the cream, the sweeter and higher flavored will be the butter.

The air must be fresh and pure in the room or cellar where the milk is set.

The cream should not remain on the milk over thirty-six hours.

Keep the cream in tin pails, or stone pots, into which put a spoonful of salt at the beginning, then stir the cream lightly each morning and evening; this will prevent it from moulding or souring.

Churn as often as once a week, and as much oftener as circumstances will permit.

Upon churning, add the cream upon all the milk in the dairy.

Use nearly an ounce of salt to a pound of butter.

Work the butter over twice, to free it from the butter milk and the brine, before lumping and packing.

Be sure that it is entirely free from every particle of buttermilk or coagulated milk, and it will keep sweet as long as desired.

In Scotland a syphon is sometimes used to separate the milk from the cream, instead of skimming the pans.—*Granite Farmer.*

Ticketted Through.—At present human ingenuity seems to be taxed to the utmost to suggest means by which the lives of passengers may be saved even if a vessel goes down at sea. The last and perhaps the best, we find in the Boston Transcript. It is the suggestion of an old sea captain, and contemplates a sufficient number of life boats to accommodate the passengers and crew; each boat to be provided with a compass, water and food, and to be numbered and placed under the command of an officer of a vessel. As each person takes passage in the vessel he is also *ticketed for a position in one of the life boats*, so that in case of accident, each one knows where he belongs.

Counterfeit Champagne.—A trial in New York has brought out some singular facts touching the manufacture of Newark cider into the choicest brands of champagne. Empty champagne bottles are bought at the hotels and other places, the labels are ingeniously imitated, and the whole finishing and packing are in exact resemblance to the genuine article. The effervescence is given to the cider by forcing air into the bottles. The spurious champagne is sold in great quantities to the hotels and to dealers, and the quantity of it drank, it is said, greatly exceeds that of the genuine importation.

A riot in a colored church at St. Louis took place lately. It seems that the congregation were incensed at their pastor for habitually addressing to them all manner of offensive epithets, and on a given evening they all collected, armed with pistols, sticks, &c., and interrupted one of his harangues by a general riot. The next day the parson and a number of his flock were arrested.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

Cholera in New York.—The cholera has broken out here again with startling violence. It is supposed to be superinduced by eating oysters. A number of deaths are reported. The deaths of three prominent citizens within a few hours are reported in the afternoon papers.

In Adrian county, Missouri, several weeks since, as Mr. Nelson Carter and Mr. William Keene were riding along a road, they encountered two large bucks engaged in a regular set-to, with their horns so locked that they could not disengage themselves, and therefore fell a prey to Mr. Keene, who killed them both with his pocket-knife.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.—The N. Y. Evening Post publishes a letter which states that Mr. Van Buren is at Vevay, in Switzerland, actually and earnestly engaged upon a history of his life, and has already advanced some two or three hundred pages with it; which intelligence, says the Editor, will be received with sincere pleasure by all the ex-President's countrymen. Mr. Van Buren's life has been a singularly eventful and instructive one, and it is due both to himself and his friends that he should leave some written record of those portions, especially, of his career, to which he alone has the key. Mr. Van Buren has had a wider political experience, and held more exalted public stations than have ever been held by any other person in this country since the formation of the government. He is the only person who has held its four highest offices, President, Vice President, Secretary of State and Minister to England. He was also a United States Senator, Governor of the state, State Senator, and Surrogate of the county of Columbia. With his book and Benton's complete, we think the old Democratic party will stand a pretty fair chance with posterity.

HARD TIMES.—There has been no small complaint of the scarcity of money in this town, and in some other parts of this State; but nothing to compare with the tightness in Lynchburg, Va., as described in a late latter from that place, which says:

"The city is at the lowest ebb ever known in regard to pecuniary matters. The Banks refuse to discount the best paper, with the most satisfactory endorsers, and all who can raise a small capital can do an excellent business. Money will easily command 5 per cent. per month on a loan, and to discount negotiable notes, 5 per cent. per *week* is often paid."

So also in New York, the Express gives the following evidence of scarcity of money:

Great Depreciation of Real Estate.—The seven houses in Brooklyn which were sold in this city, at the Merchant's Exchange, yesterday, from $9,750 to $11,500, were among the most costly and elegant in our neighborhood, and the finest block in the city of Brooklyn. Their cost was much more than they brought under the hammer, and the sale indicates a larger sacrifice of real estate property upon its cost, than we have known during the present season. It was hoped the houses would have brought one-third more than they sold for, as they were of the most substantial and beautiful character. The present is not a good time to sell real estate, although a favorable time to purchase for those who have the means.

And a letter from New York to the Charleston Courier gives the following additional evidence of the pinching times:—

"Not only up town where people reside, but down town, in the immediate vicinity of Wall st., there are more fine offices and locations "to let" than I ever before remember to have seen. The bankers and brokers who have failed, are nearly all giving up their commodious quarters and removing to others less expensive."

A Model County.—The Superior Court of Warren was adjourned on Tuesday last, all the business before it having been dispatched. A friend informs us that some time since, Judge Manly on the Circuit, Warren Superior Court was opened on Tuesday and adjourned the same day, no cases being on docket, and the Grand Jury having reported that they had no presentments to make.

It is said there are no Constables in Warren, and that the jail is tenantless. Warren is a model County. Her citizens have reason to be proud of the character of their County.

Ral. Standard.

Thousands of vials of what is called "Tooth Wash," are sold every month, being "warranted to remove all dark color, etc., from the teeth immediately, and give them a pearly whiteness. It preserves the teeth from decay, renders the breath sweet, prevents tartar from forming upon them, and being carried into the stomach, thus improves the general health of the system." On examination, this affair is proved to consist only of water, with a little common muriatic acid (hydro-chloric acid,) and its only action upon the teeth was to dissolve off a portion of their surface, which of course removed the dark coating. The continued use of this wash would soon entirely eat away the teeth and destroy them.

A Busy Hen.—E. H. Pilcher, of Adrian, (Mich.) give an account of a wonderful hen he has in his possession. She has laid one hundred and sixty-seven eggs in so many successive days. During this time she intermitted two days, to wit, the 2d and the 124th, but to make up for this she laid two eggs on the 122d and 167th days each.

Boston Bee.

To prevent weak eyes, from reading or writing, the light should never be allowed to fall on the paper, or on the eyes of the reader or writer, but the left side; for then the eyes are not annoyed with the shadow of the pen, as when the light comes from the right side. In writing, bluish paper is better for the eyes than pure white. When the eyes feel fatigued, bathing them in cold water will both strengthen and relieve them. Ground glass shades at night are bad, as they deaden the light too much; the common paper shades which concentrate the light downward are much better.

An Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled election boxes, on its being handed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized, and could not vote.

A woman has suggested that when men break their hearts it is all the same as when a lobster breaks one of his claws—another sprouting immediately, and growing in its place.

Sawing wood is got to be a profitable business in Boston. There is a wood sawyer there whose income is $800 per year. He still follows the business, and averages $4 per day.

Absence of Mind.—An absent-minded gentleman, on Boston Common the other day, while killing time by throwing a stick into the Frog Pond for his dog to jump in for and fetch out, inadvertently plunged in himself, and came swimming to the shore with the stick between his teeth, to the great amusement of the spectators.

The Western newspapers state that the fall emigration to Texas has commenced with great force. Every steamship carries thither a number of persons who intend to settle, and many are wending their way by land.

Buss, to kiss; rebuss to kiss again; pluribuss, to kiss without regard to sex; sillybuss, to kiss the hand instead of the lips; blunderbuss, to kiss the wrong person; omnibus, to kiss all the persons in the room; erubus, to kiss in the graveyard or in the dark; buss the boiler, to kiss the cook!

A Note for Slumberers.—Adams, Webster, Dewitt Clinton, and Scott began always to labor at dawn.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER

MR. KERR'S SPEECH AT YAN[illegible] has given us pleasure to receive a letter from the Hon. John Kerr:

GREENSBOROUGH, O[illegible]

MY DEAR SIRS:—My attention [illegible] moment been called for the first time ele in your paper of the 20th inst. [illegible] me some injustice, and requires [illegible] from me. I herewith inclose the arti[illegible] I refer.

Now my dear Sirs, I know you [illegible] pect even for a single moment that [illegible] intentionally write or publish a word [illegible] to do me an injury, either personal[illegible] man. But you have been misled [illegible] of my speech given by the Milton [illegible] told the editor of that paper that I [illegible] derstood my remarks about Judge Dou[illegible] repeated to him in substance what [illegible] and I confidently expected him to [illegible] port, for he stated to me that he had a full [illegible] tunity of hearing me, as at the time [illegible] surrounded by "noise and confusion" [illegible] said about Douglas is, in substance [illegible] I stated, that as to his aspirations for [illegible] dency, I supposed that *he did desire* [illegible] *per time* to be President; but that I [illegible] lieve he wanted to be elected at the [illegible] for he was too young for that. I [illegible] that in regard to the Nebraska Bill [illegible] well—*nobly and ably*—in defence of [illegible] tution and the rights of the South [illegible] public man pursued a course entirely [illegible] self, I did not feel myself called upon [illegible] of my way to find *a bad motive* [illegible] I expressly stated that I had nothing [illegible] as a politician, save in reference to [illegible] the Nebraska bill. I not only [illegible] his course on that bill, but I also [illegible] as I could find language to do so. [illegible] men in Congress who voted with him [illegible] that question. I feel that they are [illegible] our gratitude, and mine they have [illegible] men ever more dauntlessly breast the [illegible] storm *at home* than they did in Congress.

I am always sorry to differ with [illegible] public measures and public men, and [illegible] this explanation we shall not be found [illegible] much if at all. Surely we cannot with[illegible] admiration from those who have [illegible] selves at home in defence of [illegible] rights.

Very truly, your obt. servant,

JOHN KERR.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Mr. Kerr does us no more than [illegible] posing that we would do him no [illegible] have a very high regard and respect for [illegible] sonally, as well as admiration for his [illegible] chivalric bearing as a public man. But [illegible] of having done him an injury, we [illegible] him a kindness, in calling his attention [illegible] mis-report of his speech, which was [illegible] rounds of the Locofoco papers. If the [illegible] report has been explained by the Milton [illegible] cle, we are not aware of it; for from [illegible] known cause we have not seen that [illegible] three or four weeks past.

In regard to Judge Douglas and some of the Northern *supporters of the Nebraska bill* we have not "gone out of our way to find a motive for their conduct." They have themselves proclaimed that motive. Can we Southern men thank President Pierce for his support of the bill, when that support was not proclaimed by himself to be given on the ground that it was "a measure of freedom," and that "no new slave State could ever come into the Union"? Can we praise Douglas, who, with the pretence he might have made in the presence of Southern men at Washington, justifies himself *at home* on the ground that the bill, *"South of what he and his neighbors call the line of privilege"*—that it obliterated a line up to which Slavery might come, when he and they had voted "against legalizing slavery South of" that line? So also of Cass, and others of these so called Democrats, who speak with a double tongue, whom we neither praise them nor confide in them. Southern men, and ardent friends of the Union, have considerations with us far above party, which we could do both.

A COSTLY HONOR.—The Charleston Mercury says that in the late contest in the Richland district, South Carolina, (in which the city of Columbia is situated,) between Messrs. Preston and Adams for a seat in the State Senate, to which the former was elected by something over one hundred votes, Mr. Preston expended about forty thousand dollars, and Mr. Adams about thirty thousand.

The Whig adds, that "the candidates gave barbecues in different parts of the district, and used money, meat, bread, and whiskey up to the poor, in some places penning thirty and forty for days and weeks before the election to keep the opposing candidate from operating on them. In some instances a single vote would cost as much as five hundred dollars, and the beauty of the whole is that Adams speaks of contesting the seat of his opponent, on the ground that a large number of men whom he had paid to vote for him, voted for Preston, he having paid them a still larger sum. This reminds one of the enormous corruption and the great amount of money expended by candidates in England to secure seats in the House of Commons, and we may very piously invoke the curses of a just God upon the age, when such a system shall be introduced in North Carolina. Whenever North Carolina legislation shall be contaminated by the degraded influence of as wretched population as these poor slaves of South Carolina who can be brought and crowded and penned, and stall-fed on poor beef and whiskey for weeks before the election, then we shall lose our confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the moral power of the people to govern themselves.

We rather think that such shocking corruption has been practiced, upon a smaller scale, however, even in some parts of North Carolina. We have heard of nothing of the kind lately, however.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.—We comply with a request to call attention to the "Notice to Teachers," in another column, believing that such proposed associations may be useful to the cause of Education, as well as tending to the elevation of the Teachers, and to the attainment of their proper and deserved influence in society

BANKS AND BANKING CAPITAL.—We do not know whether our friend from whom the following letter comes intended it for publication or not. We hope he will pardon us, at any rate, for inserting it, since it contains much that is at this time of public interest; and, as he will occupy a prominent position in the ensuing Legislature, his views are of the more importance:—

Letter to the Editors.

GENTLEMEN:—Will you pardon me for suggesting to you that you are in error still in regard to the capital of the Bank of Wadesborough? The original charter limited it to $200,000. At the session of 1852–3 of the General Assembly, the directors were authorised, at their discretion, to increase it to $400,000. This they have not done, but have extended the sum to $250,000—*which is paid in, and has been for some*

The authorised capital of the Farmer's Bank is $500,000, and of the Bank of Yanceyville $200,000. When the books were closed, the former had only $226,000, and the latter about $130,000. The capital of the Bank of Washington is $300,000, and the Merchant's Bank of New Berne the same,—an increase in both instances, since the passage of the respective charters. In other respects your correspondent was correct. His conclusions are not affected, at all, by the errors alluded to, and may be, to a certain extent, well founded. I am not fully prepared to say that we need more Banking Capital, but I fear we are likely to get too much. It is certain we shall, if all applications are granted. This would increase the amount to between eight and nine millions of Dollars. My opinion is that it will be safe to allow an increase of about twelve or fifteen hundred thousand—distributed with discretion. Your town needs more—but not so much, I think, as some of your people want. I should have no very serious objection to your getting 4 or $500,000, as at present advised. Still, I am not prepared to say what I shall *certainly* do, when the bills come up. Wilmington wants about $1,500,000, but does not *need* it. Then Charlotte wants $200,000, and Hillsboro', Goldsboro', Lumberton, Beaufort, Plymouth, and Halifax each are applying for a Bank. It is clear that all this will not do.

My course will be affected materially by the action of the Legislature in reference to the old Banks. I shall most certainly go *against* a renewal of their charters. If they are not renewed, then I shall vote to supply the *vacuum*, and a little more than supply it.

I want the State to go in debt about six millions of dollars, the coming winter, and I do not desire that it shall *all* be for the benefit of Western and Eastern extension. I regard the extension West as the more important of the two, and I think it ought to be from Salisbury and go through the Watauga gap towards Jonesborough. Then let a road be built from Wilmington and Beaufort, to meet East of the Peedee, by way of Charlotte to Asheville, and all parts of the State needing it will receive benefit. *Private interest* ought always to *control* the roads, and hence, I prefer that the State should rather *lend her credit*, than become a stock-holder. It will accomplish the object equally well, and produce less opposition, by demagogues, on account of taxation. Don't you think so?

Upon one point we desire to express dissent from the determination of our correspondent. We regret that he has made up his mind to vote against rechartering the Banks of Cape Fear and of the State. Our own inclination always is to hold on to institutions, as to individuals, which judiciously and faithfully perform their obligations. Such we think has been the course of those two Banks, affording the usual aid to the monetary operations of the people, and justly obnoxious to as little complaint as any similar institutions we have ever had.

They were incorporated at a time when banking was not profitable, and when every bank in the State was going out of existence, and an imperious necessity was felt for filling the vacuum then about to be created. As to the Cape Fear Bank, its re-charter at that time was almost forced upon it; for its stockholders had no intention nor desire to prolong its existence. For the last few years banking has been more profitable than at that period; but who can say how long this state of things will last?

The present Banks are well and widely known. They have a well founded credit, which makes their notes good all over the country. These advantages will have to be acquired by new institutions, and will be hard to acquire by a dozen small banks, located in as many small towns.

The charters of the present banks do not expire till 1860. They apply for a re-charter thus early that they may begin in time to make their arrangements in case it should be the pleasure of the Legislature to reject their application. Suppose the application be rejected, and new banks chartered to the amount of four or five millions, will these last go into operation immediately? If so, we shall have about ten millions of bank capital now, to be reduced to seven millions in 1860. If such an amount of increase will be too great now, much more will the decrease produce trouble, when it shall come to be made in 1860.

It will be no trifle, either in 1860 or at any other time, to collect in the four or five millions of dollars now loaned out by those two banks. The operation must cause distress, however prudently and kindly performed. It is exceedingly questionable whether it is worth while to require it, for any doubtful advantage from the putting down of old and the creation of new banks.

Our own impression is, that in view of the extended commerce, improved agriculture, aroused enterprise, present and prospective works of internal improvement, and increased and increasing population, an addition of three millions may very safely and advantageously be made to the banking capital of the State. Of that amount, our own opinion, (without consultation, however, with our townspeople,) is that our correspondent is willing to allow a fair proportion to Fayetteville.

In regard to Internal Improvements, our correspondent's views are liberal and patriotic. We are not sufficiently familiar with the routes he proposes, to say that they are or are not the best. But we are decidedly of opinion, with him, that the proper mode, and the only proper one, for both State and individuals, is that the State shall *lend its credit*, and not make a subscription to any work. We have seen too much of the arbitrary and injudicious exercise of the controlling power of the State, guided by ignorance, caprice, or party feeling, ever to desire an association of the sort. And it would require a very powerful interest to induce us to subscribe to any work which was to be controlled by the State. The other mode is equally safe for the State, and far more safe for the individual stockholders. The plan is, that for any work which the State desires to aid, it shall agree, on the subscription of say one-third of the capital by individuals, to lend its credit to the company for the other two-thirds. The whole property to be mortgaged to the State, whose bonds to be issued under proper regulations. The State would thus be fully indemnified, whilst the company could use or sell these bonds quite as advantageously as the State. It is universally admitted that individuals manage such affairs far better than a State. **The subscription** of one-third by individuals **will be security** for good management on their part.

U. S. ARSENAL.—Major Laidley, of the Ordnance corps, U. S. Army, arrived here a few days ago, to take command of the Arsenal in this town.

Charles F. Fisher, Loco, has been elected to the State Senate from Rowan and Davie, in place of the late John A. Lillington. The vote stood—

	Fisher.	*Parker.*
Rowan,	350	209
Davie,	125	108
	475	317

The Hon. John Kerr delivered an eloquent speech to his constituents of Guilford county on Thursday of Superior Court last week.

And Judge Saunders addressed the citizens of Caldwell county (where he was holding Court) on the subject of Internal Improvements. The people of that small county say they will subscribe $125,000 to the Western extension, provided it shall pass through their county.

DIVIDEND.—The Farmer's Bank of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent.

CHOLERA AND OYSTERS.—A number of deaths by cholera among highly respectable persons have lately occurred in New York; supposed cause, eating oysters. By the way, the oyster men on the Chesapeake say that the oysters and crabs throughout their section are suffering severely from disease, and that it is unsafe to eat them even when fresh. A New York paper, also, says that the deaths by "oyster cholera" caused by these diseased oysters, have put an end, for the present, to the profits of dealers in that City.

Our people, who only receive oysters when age and stage travel have, at least, impaired their usefulness, should carefully avoid them.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have heard with regret, of the sudden death in Raleigh, on yesterday, of Dr. W. R. Scott, of that City. His death is supposed to have been caused by eating freely of oysters on Saturday night.

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.—Wilmington has appointed 24 Delegates to this Convention; Iredell county 30; Lincoln county 20; Moore county 28; and a meeting at Beatty's Bridge, Bladen county, 10.

The Wilmington Journal states that the Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road have ordered a survey of the route from Kingsville, the Western terminus of their road, to Hamburg, opposite Augusta. It will be recollected that a charter has already been granted for a rail road on this route by the Legislature of South Carolina. And the present difficulty between the North Carolina rail road company and the Postmaster General, added to a supposed unfriendliness of the South Carolina road to the Manchester road, is likely to give an impetus to the project—a very important one to the through travel. From Kingsville to Hamburg is only about 75 miles, whereas by the present circuitous route through travellers have to go about 110 miles.

By the way, it gives us great pleasure to learn, that the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road not only pays a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., but that it has paid off upwards of $100,000 of debt. This is a most gratifying evidence of good management and prosperity.

DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—A Stockholder in the C. F. & D. R. Company writes to the Wilmington Herald that there is a mistake in the announcement that Mr. McDuffie had been appointed Chief Engineer of the Company. He says that E. A. Douglass, of Mauchunk, Penn., has been employed as Chief Engineer, to examine the works and report to the stockholders; and is daily expected on the river to perform that duty. The writer adds, that "Mr. Douglass is perhaps the most scientific and practical man known in the United States in slack water navigation for the transportation of coal. He is now the Chief Engineer of the Lehigh Coal and Slack Water Navigation Company of Pennsylvania, and built those works, and at Mauchunk, in Pennsylvania, there are annually one million one hundred thousand tons of coal transported over this improvement to Philadelphia and New York; and is also favorably known as connected with the slack water improvements of New Jersey."

A number of the citizens of New Hanover and Brunswick counties have united in forming an Agricultural Society.

Owen Fennell, Esq., of New Hanover, President; Jos. M. Foy, Jno. A. Taylor, of New Hanover, and James E. Metts, Thos. D. Meares, of Brunswick, Vice Presidents; G. J. McRee, Secretary; S. R. Bunting, Treasurer.

The Wilmington Journal says that that town is infested with burglars, several dwellings having been entered; and the store of Wm. M. Sherwood & Co. twice robbed within a week.

A negro man and a Hungarian have been arrested for robbing the store of Sherwood & Co.

A census of the city of Richmond, Va. has just been completed, showing a population of 32,398—of which 19,282 are whites, 10,884 slaves, and 2,223 free colored.

MORE FUSION.—Another political Convention in New York—the Anti-Rent—has nominated the Whig State ticket with the exception of Mr. Raymond.

At Charleston, on Tuesday, there were 8 deaths from yellow fever; on Wednesday 7.

At Savannah, on Saturday, none; on Sunday 3; on Monday 3.

At Augusta, on Sunday and Monday 6; on Tuesday 5.

ACQUITTED.—Dr. Edwin L. Gunter, who was arrested in Asheborough, N. C., a few weeks ago, has been tried at Newberry, S. C., for the murder of Capt. Jesse E. Scurry and his servant on the 19th ult. He was acquitted. The Jury refused to find a bill against Edward Gunter, the Doctor's brother, who was implicated.

A BEAUTIFUL FRUIT.—Mr. Charles E. Leete has kindly presented us with the largest and richest looking Pomegranate we ever saw, grown in his garden on Dick street.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to the publishers for the November No. of this work.

Mr. H. Dimock has sold the North State Whig, which he has conducted for eleven years, to Mr. J. H. Brinn.

Assistant State Geologist.—Dr. McClenahan having resigned his office of Assistant State Geologist, Mr. J. F. Tompkins, Editor of the Farmer's Journal, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Secretary of the Interior has removed the agency for paying pensions in North Carolina from Asheville to Morganton, and appointed R. C. Pearson of the latter place, as the agent, vice J. F. Hardy, of the former place.

Gov. Reid has issued a writ for the holding of an election in Anson to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Broadaway, Esq. The election will be held on the 10th November.

N. C. Argus.

We called the other day at the Botanical garden of Col. Chas. Lutterloh, and though Summer is gone, and Fall is fast going, and Winter, with his frosty beard and icy fingers is coming apace, at whose chilly touch the beautiful Flora will shrinkingly return from the habitations of men, until once again lured forth by the gentle breath of Spring, yet did we find the grounds most interesting. We saw a great variety of that superb flower—the dahlia—still in bloom. The rose too, the poet's own flower, had not yet altogether returned into its winter fastness. In fact, we saw an endless variety of shrubs and flowers, both indigenous and exotic, which we will do ourself the pleasure of contemplating at our leisure some day soon, when we can find time to avail ourself of the Colonel's polite invitation as he presented us with a splendid bouquet.—*N. C. Argus.*

The Oldest Officers in the United States.—The venerable Henry Potter, Judge of the United States district court of North Carolina, and the venerable Wm. Hill, Secretary of State, are no doubt, the oldest public officers in the United States. The former was first appointed a Judge by the elder John Adams, and re-appointed by Mr. Jefferson, and the latter was first elected, we think, nearly fifty years ago, and has been re-elected or continued in office ever since.

Milton Spectator.

During Sunday and Monday last, 11,304 emigrants form foreign countries arrived at the port of New York.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. HALE: I have been taught to believe that public works, when constructed by the money drawn from the pockets of the people by taxation, were intended for public good and not public injury. If the last is not the condition of the miscalled improvements of the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville, your correspondent has been misinformed. Here are the facts: During all the present dry weather up to Saturday last, we had in the Cape Fear River at Spring Hill and other shoals, twenty-four inches water, on which the Steamers Fanny Lutterloh, Flora McDonald, Southerner, Sun, and Brothers, with their light flat boats in tow, could come to our wharves with their freights, and our merchants were receiving in good time their goods.

On Friday last, some deputy sub-overseer, or some body else without any possible benefit to the Navigation Company, puts plank across the Lock at Jones's Falls, and next morning our boats, laden with down freight, are all high and dry. And the up freight boats are in the same condition, at points on the River, from this place to tide water. Our merchants suffering for their goods, and our enterprising boat owners sustaining heavy loss in the way of expenses.

And thus we must wait and suffer, until it may please the fancy of some individual, whose motives we do not pretend to know, shall graciously condescend to remove the plank from the locks, or until the ponds are filled and the water shall find its way over the dam.

How is the Navigation Company to be benefitted by stopping the water? They have but one little boat to put through the lock; and it would be much better for the Merchants and Boat Owners of this place to send their little cratt down in a balloon, than their operations should be suspended even for a day. We want no dog in the manger game played on us, and we demand of the President of the C. F. & D. R. Navigation Company to give us the water that the God of nature intended we should have, or give us some good reasons for withholding it. A SUFFERER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 30th, 1854.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 24th inst., by Rev. Mr. Reid, Mr. W. A. WALKER to Miss SALLIE M. POTTS, both of Wilmington.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on Saturday last, after a long and painful illness, Major JONATHAN HARALSON, formerly of Chatham county.

Departed this life in Moore County, on the 23d inst., WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, in his 83d year. He was a member of the Prebyterian Church for many years: he left a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss, but what was their loss was his gain.

In Robeson county, on the 17th inst., Mr. WILLIAM CONOLY, in the 51st year of his age.

In Cumberland county on the 14th instant, after an illness of about six weeks, Miss JENNETT McKINNON, in the 73d year of her age.

At the residence of her son, M. P. Blue, in Montgomery, Ala., of the prevailing epidemic, on the 20th inst., Mrs. ELIZA POWERS, consort of Neill Blue, in the 59th year of her age. She was a native of Robeson county, N. C., and removed, with her husband, to this city in 1819, where, with the exception of four years spent in Texas, she continued to reside till her death. A devoted husband, eight children, and numerous friends, are left to deplore her loss and imitate her Christian example. She died as she had lived for nearly thirty years, a firm, consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Baton Rouge, Lou., on the 28th ult., of yellow fever, Lieut. JOHN A. MEBANE, of the U. S. Army, in the 25th year of his age. He was a native of Greensborough, N. C., and graduated with distinction at West Point in 1850.

In Greensborough, on the 21st inst., Mr. ROBERT T. WOODBURN, Register of the County, aged 50. Also, on the 22d, his nephew, aged 8 years, a son of Mr. Elial Woodburn, of Anson county.

At Franklinsville, on the 14th inst., Miss AGNES FLORINDA PUGH, daughter of Jesse E. Pugh.

In Atlanta, Geo., on the 19th inst., Mr. JOHN L BARRINGER, of Columbus, Geo., a native of Cabarrus county, N. C.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24.—Brigs Lincoln Webb, Charles and Edward from Newburyport, Mass., Martha Kendall, Richard, Torry, and Prentiss Hobbs from Boston. 25.—Brigs Emma L. Cottrell fm Gloucester, Mass., Mazatlan fm Rockport, Me. 26.—Schr. Sarah Clark fm New London, Ct. 27.—Brig Georgiana fm Camden, Me.; Schr. N Berry fm ditto. 28.—Schrs. Maria Jane fm this port to N York, Ellen Dyer fm Boston.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On the 28th of October a number of the citizens of Moore county held a public meeting at Carthage, to appoint Delegates to represent said county in the Internal Improvement Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 2d of Nov. next,—Dr. John Shaw presiding, and K. H. Worthy and A. H. McNeill acting as Secretaries.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Moore are in favor of recommending, through the proposed Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 2d of November, a general and liberal system of Internal Improvement for the State at large, to be adopted by the next General Assembly of the State, and will appoint 25 Delegates to represent the county in said Convention.

The following are the Delegates:

C. C. McCrummen, Col. John Morison, Col. W. B. Richardson, Dr. Charles Chalmers, A. R. McDonald, Esq., W. Barrett, Esq., Gen. W. D. Dowd, Wm. Moore, John McNeill, Esq., B. Coffin, Esq., R. W. Goldston, Esq., Col. A. F. Sowell, Archibald McKeithan, Dr. S. C. Bruce, A. R. Kelly, Alex'r Kelly, Dan'l McKenzie, John Dunlap, Peter Shamberger, K. Matheson, Esq., W. R. Berryman, Esq., O. A. Burgess, Isaac Deaton, Dugald McLauchlin, W. Wright.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the number of Delegates, the proceedings ordered to be published in the Fayetteville papers, and the meeting adjourned.

JOHN SHAW, Chairman.

K. H. WORTHY, } Secretaries.
A. H. MCNEILL, }

Carolinian and Argus please copy.

A LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded at the Second Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, held in Raleigh, October 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, 1854.

Thoroughbreds.

Stallion, Regent, 14 years old, T. H. Mills, Halifax, 1st premium, $10
Stallion, 4 yrs. old, P. C. Cameron, Orange, 2d pr., 5
Bay Colt, 2 yrs. old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st pr, 5
Bay Mare, "Dolly Regent," 2 years old, W. H. Hughes, Granville, 1st pr, 5
Colt, "Young Regent," 1 year old, Master J. Davis, Granville, dip.
Black Filly, "Anna Isabella," 2 years old, Josiah Turner, Hillsboro', dip.

Stallions.

Bay Stallion, 'Orange Boy,' 7 years old, J. B. Leathers, Orange, 1st premium, $10
Gray Stallion, 'Jno. Randolph,' 4 years old, Sol. O'Bryant, Roxboro', 2d pr. 5

Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts.

Brood Mare, 5 years old, A. S. Williamson, Caswell, 1st premium, 10
Brood Mare, J. J. Bobbitt, Granville, 2d pr., 5
do do T. A. Yancey, Roxboro', dip.
do do P. C. Cameron, Orange, dip.
do do W. A. Eaton, Granville, dip.
Bay Filly, 3 years old, Fenner Young, Wake, 1st pr. 5
Bay Filly, 3 years old, J. B. Leathers, Orange, dip.
Filly, 3 years old, Wm. E. Wyche, Granville, dip.
do 2 yrs. old, C Olives, Chatham, 1st pr., 5
do do do T. J. Moss, Northampton, dip.
do do do Jos. Dixon, Alamance, dip.
Colt, 7 months old, Alex. Dixon, Orange, 1st pr., 5
do 6 months old, R. B. Allen, Granville, dip.
do do do W. Washington, Granville, dip.
Bay Colt, 1 year old, Marcus Erwin, Orange, dip.

Match Horses.

One pair Horses, H. L. Hazell, Graham, 1st pr., 10
One pair Gray Horses, R. M. Young, Granville, 2d pr. 5

Single Harness Horses.

Buggy Horse, 5 years old, W. Barford, Oxford, 1st premium, 5
Buggy Horse, (Bay,) 6 years old, J. L. Jones, Granville, dip.
Buggy Horse, (Sorrel,) W. H. Hughes, Granville, dip.

Saddle Horses.

Saddle Horse, J. W. Lewis, Milton, 1st premium, 5
do do S. G. Hayes, Granville, dip.

Jacks and Jennets.

Jack, 8 years old, Rufus Jones, Wake, 1st premium, 10
Jack, 8 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 2d pr., 5
Jack, 3 years old, S. H. Cannady, Granville, 3d pr., 5
Jennet, 6 years old, S. O'Bryant, Roxboro', 1st pr., 10
Jennet, 2 years old Sol. O'Bryant, Roxboro', 2d pr., 5

Mules.

Mule, 2 years old, J. R. Mason, Northampton, 1st pr. 5
Mule, 27 months old, J. M. Brewer, Forestville, dip.

Durham's and Grades.

Durham Bull, 5 years old, J. Hutchins, Raleigh, 1st premium, 10
Durham Grade, 18 months old, Wm. Russell, Caswell, 1st pr., 5
Durham Grade, 18 months old, Wm. Russell, Caswell, 2d pr., dip.
Milch Cow, "Dutchess," 7 years old, Mrs. E. L. Taylor, Raleigh, 1st pr., 10
Milch Cow, "Kentucky," 5 years old, W. T. Dortch, Wayne, 2d pr., 5
Heifer, (grade,) 3 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st pr., 5
Heifer, (grade,) 18 mo. old, Wm. Russell, Caswell, dip.
Heifer, (grade,) 5 months old, Wm. Russell, Caswell pr., 5

Devons and Grades.

Devon Cow, 9 years old, S. Smith, Raleigh 1st pr., $10
N. & S. Devon Cow, 5 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 2d pr., 5
Heifer, 2 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st pr., 5
Heifer, 15 months old, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, 2d pr., dip.
Calf, 12 months old, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, 1st pr., 5
Calf, 12 months old, " " " " 2d pr., 5
Bull, 2 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st pr., 5
Bull, 2 years old, T. W. Battle, Edgecombe, 2d pr., dip.
Bull, (Devon,) 3 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 2d pr., dip.
Bull, (Devon and Durham,) 3 years old, Wm. Russell, Caswell, 1st pr., 5
Second grade Bull, 6 months old, T. W. Battle, Edgecombe, 1st pr., 5
One Bull Calf, 15 months old, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, 1st pr., 10
Bull, T. W. Battle, Edgecombe, 1st pr., 10
One Bull Calf, 1 year old, Dr. W. R. Holt, Davidson, 2d pr., dip.

Ayreshires, Alderney's, &c.

1 Ayreshire Cow, 5 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium. 10

Native Cattle.

Heifer, 16 months old, T. P. Devereux, Raleigh, 1st premium, 5
Cow, "Mag," 5 years old, Mrs. E. L. Taylor, Raleigh, 1st pr., 5
Black and White Cow, 4 years old, T. P. Devereux, Raleigh, 2d pr., dip.
Bull, 4 years old, W. M. Jones, Raleigh, 1st pr., 5

Working Oxen.

One Yoke Working Oxen, 5 and 6 years old, Wm. Russell, Caswell, 1st pr., 5
Two Yokes Working Oxen, 4 and 7 years old, Mrs. E. P. Jones, Wake, dip.
One Yoke Working Oxen, 6 years old, Seth Jones, Wake, dip.

Fat Cattle.

1 Pair Devon Oxen, 4 years old, Dr. W. R. Holt, Davidson, 1st premium, 10

Milch Cows.

1 Devon and Durham Cow, 5 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium, 10
Durham Cow, 'Bettie Bliss,' 7 years old, Mrs. E. L. Taylor, Raleigh, 2d pr., 5
1 Cow, 'Nicy,' 3 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, dip.

Sheep.

1 Pair Lambs, 5 years old, R. A. Jenkins, Williamsboro', 1st premium, 5
1 Buck, 3 yrs. old, H. McLean, Cumberland, 1st pr. 5
1 Buck, 18 months old, R. A Jenkins, Williamsboro', 2d pr. dip.
Lot of Lambs, Seth Jones, Wake, dip.

Swine.

Chester Boar, 2 years old, J. Nixon, Raleigh, 1st pr. 5
Chester Boar, 7 mo's old, P. Mitchell, Warren, 1st pr. 5
Native Boar, 2½ years old, J. J. Cannady, Wayne, 1st pr., 5
3 China Pigs, 3 mo's old, H. McLean, Cumberland, 1st pr., 5
Suffolk Sow, 6 mo's old, T. D Meares, Brunswick, 1st pr., 5
Sow and Pigs under 2 years old, J. Moss, Raleigh, 1st pr., 5
Sow and Pigs over 2 years old, W. H. Williams, Franklin, 1st pr., 5
Sow, W. H. Williams, Franklin, pr., 3
Sow, L. D. Howell, Wayne, pr., 3

[*To be Continued.*]

Somebody Else.—Somebody says a wife should be like roast lamb—tender and nicely dressed. Somebody else wickedly adds—"and without sauce."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 30.

BACON—	12	a 13	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	25	a 26
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	28	a 30	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	85	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	11½	a 13	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	8½	a 9	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,	8	a 8½	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	15	a 17½	SHOT—		
Dundee,	14	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Burlaps,	00	a 00	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00	a
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	70	a 75
Brs. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	60	a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a 45
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	N. E. Rum,	50	a
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Superfine,	7 75	a 8 00	Fr. Brandy,	$4	a 6 00
Fine,	7 50	a 7 75	American Gin,	50	a 60
Scratched,	7 25	a 0 00	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
GRAIN—			SUGAR—		
Corn,	90	a 1 00	Loaf,	11	a 12
Wheat,	$0	a 0 00	Crushed,	10	a 11
Oats,	55	a	St. Croix,	9	a
Peas,	1 00	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Rye,	1 10	a 1 15	New Orleans,	6	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10	a 11	TALLOW—	11	a 12
Green,	4	a 5	TOBACCO—		
IRON—			Leaf,	none.	
Swedes, co. bar,		a 5½	Manufactured,	8	a 15
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WHITE LEAD—$	2½	a 2 50
English,	4	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
LARD—	11	a 12	8 x 10,	2½	a 2½
LEAD—	8	a	10 x 12,	2½	a
			WOOL—	13	a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Although the receipts a few weeks ago were very large, the market has become very bare, and sales made this morning at highest quotations.

Cotton—During the last week there were considerable sales made to manufacturers at 9 cts. That price is rather above shippers' views. We make no alteration in our quotation.

Flour—During the last week receipts were light, and price ranged about $8 for super.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 3 50, virgin 2 80 No transactions in Spirits; buyers offer 46. No. 1 Rosin 2 12 to 2 25; No. 2, 1 65; common 1 50. Bacon hams 14. Lard 14.

At New York, Flour rose 25 cents, but has fallen 12½; Southern 9 18 to 9 50. Cotton dull, at prices decidedly in favor of buyers. No quotations given.

Total receipts of cotton 166,772 bales, against 124,538 last year. Increase 42 234.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line. Oct. 26.—Str. Brothers with two flats in tow, with goods for A P Labarbe, C T Haigh & Sons, G Lauder, E H Wharton, C Banks, D & W McLaurin, T Bostwick, G F College, G W Brown, Miss L Winslow, R Mitchell, F M James, Webb & Bro, J & F Garrett, W Bell, W McIntyre, E L Winslow.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] Str Fanny and Brooklyn, with passengers and freight, for P P Johnson, S W Tillinghast, H L Myrover, Mrs C Harmsin, J O Boon, T S Lutterloh, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, E J Hale & Son, How & Chase, W S McDiarmid, C T Haigh & Sons, Beaver Creek Manf Co, S H Steel, J W Baker, J H Pritchett, T Moore, W Winslow.

[Banks's Line.] Oct 26—Stmr Brothers, with boat Eliza McDaniel in tow, and goods for A P Labarbe, T Bostick, Webb & Brothers, C T Haigh & Sons, Greensboro' F College, J & F Garrett, Geo Lauder, Wm Bell, G W Brown, E H Wharton, Miss Lilly Winslow, W McIntyre, E L Winslow, D & W McLaurin.

Express Line. Oct. 23d and 30th.—Str Southerner with Lighters, and goods for J W Murphy, Wm Taylor, F Fries, B A Howell & Co, Hall & Bollinger, E C Hall, F D Breece, E A Vogler & Co, Beasley & Houston, F & H Fries, Benbow, Kyle & Co, Hunt, Adderton & Co, E W Willkings, A J O'Hanlon, Jones & Lett, A Hargrove, Cook & Johnson, J Blake, McIntyre & Middleton, Boner & Chnard, O S Poe, T Lienback, F Miller, J Reish, G S Buie & Co, D & W McLaurin, L Albright, Rev R DeSchweintz, R Mitchell, J & T Waddill, W Booth, W A Tillinghast, W H Carver, J Ottarburg, H C Thompson, P P Johnson, D & R D Dickson.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

IT is earnestly desired that proper steps be taken for the better welfare and more speedy progress of Education; and one of the many requisites necessary to obtain these ends is unanimity. Therefore, it is thought proper to form an organization in Richmond County, to be called "The Teachers' Association." All Teachers of this County, (Richmond,) are respectfully requested to consider the propriety and utility of such a movement, and are earnestly requested, together with those of other Counties, who may feel interested, and can make it convenient, to meet in Rockingham on the last Saturday in November next, for the purpose above mentioned. A full attendance is desired.

EDUCATION.

Oct. 27. 44-*1t

Argus and Carolinian please publish.

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 Acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

GUANO.

400 BAGS Peruvian, received on consignment. For sale by E. W. WILLKINGS

Oct. 26. 44*3

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

BEG to say to the gentlemen of Fayetteville, such as appreciate well made and handsome fitting garments, that they have just opened a new and elegant ADDITIONAL assortment of French and English **CLOTHS, CASSIMERES** and **VESTINGS,** and such fabrics—the qualities—are rarely seen in North Carolina.

We are determined to save you the necessity of sending North for COATS, PANTS, and VESTS. By leaving your measures with us, you will get such goods as none but first class Merchant Tailors keep, purchased and imported expressly for ordered work.

UNDER GARMENTS of the finest fabrics, a full supply. SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Market Street.

Oct. 27. 44-it1stJ

Henry's Commentaries on the Bible,

in 6 volumes, 8vo sheep. Scott's Bible in 6 volumes, and the same in 3 vol. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 27.

NEW BOOKS.

NA Motu, or Reef-Rovings in the South Seas; Freaks of Fortune by J. B. Jones; History of Cuba, by Ballou; The Money Maker, and other Tales by Jane C. Campbell; Our Folks at Home, by Edw'd Tolliver. Alice Seymour, by Mrs. Gray; Ned Musgrave, by Theodore Hook; 2d Series of Fanny Fern's Portfolio; Peter Schlemihl in America, Laconia, or Legend of the White Mountains; Romance of Travel; Adventures of Hunters and Travellers; Thrilling Stories of the Forest Frontier; A Child's History of England by Dickens; The Camp Fires of Napoleon; Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson, by Frost; Peterson's Familiar Science; Chambers's Miscellany, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW GOODS.

We are receiving large additions to our Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, &c.,

All of which were selected with care and will be offered at low prices to wholesale purchasers.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Oct. 28, 1854. 44-4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Pearce & Pemberton are requested to come forward and make payment, as longer time cannot be given.

PEARCE & PEMBERTON.

Oct. 30, 1854. 44*3t

Look Out for the Swindler.

GEO. W. HILLIARD runaway from this place on the 18th inst., having in his possession $340 belonging to me. All persons are hereby cautioned against the scamp, as he has defrauded others besides myself. He is supposed to have gone to Alabama or Texas.

Southern papers will please copy this notice for the benefit of the public generally.

S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 28, 1854. 1t

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday of November Court, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, M., the STEAM MILL property on the corner of Maxwell and Franklin Streets. The House will be sold separately if desirable, or one or both the Mills will be sold separately from the other property.

Persons wishing to purchase, can see the property on application to myself, or A. M. Campbell.

Terms—3 and 6 months. JOHN FORT.

Oct. 28, 1854. 44ts

Large Supply of Books and Stationery.

WE are just receiving our new stock of Books and Stationery, embracing

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books of every description; Writing Papers, every kind and price; Drawing Papers, Tissue Paper, Bristol Boards, Tracing Paper, Perforated Boards, white and colored; Copying Books, and Copying Ink; Envelope Paper, Envelopes, of almost every quality, price and size; Slates and Pencils; Drawing Pencils; Newman's and Osborne's English and American Water Colors; Hair Pencils; Steel Pens and Pen Holders; Quills; Red, Black and Blue Ink; Indelible Ink; Ink Stands; Rulers; Sealing Wax; Wafers; Mathematical Instruments; Banker's Wallets; Pocket Books and Porte Monaies; Tooth Brushes; Thermometers; &c., Rodgers's and Wostenholm's Superior Pocket and Pen Knives; Razors, and Razor Straps; Cabas, or Ladies Reticules; Rosewood and Mahogany Writing Desks and Work Boxes, and many other articles unnecessary to enumerate.

☞ We would call the attention of country Merchants, and others to our New Stock, which we are prepared to sell on the best terms for CASH, or on credit to punctual customers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 27, 1854.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., November 1, 1854:

B—W D Bruton, Lewis H Bryan, Arch'd Black, Rev J R Baird, Mrs A E Brookshire.

C—Waddel Cade, Christopher Coble, Margaret Calhoun, Jos Cade, John Carter, Jas N Crosby, Miss M J Colvin, Maj Edward C

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN

March 28, 1852. 81tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 20. 80tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGGLESTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 70tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation, also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Perry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five hundred Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON.

Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for storing the Crops, and extensive Wharves and Warehouses for Naval Stores. TURPENTINE from experienced Distillers, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped North, Foreign or Coastwise, as may be ordered by Markets. Cash Advances made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—

C. Harmon, Wayne county.
E. H. Westbrook & Co., Earl's Borough, "
A. G. Thornton, Esq., Johnston county. "
Solomon Thornton, Esq., " "
R. B. Hingard, Esq., " "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, " "
" Blow & O'Neal " "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee, " "
D. T. Durham, " "
B. G. Slavin, Esq., Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq., " "
Lewis Peacock, Esq., Columbus county.
W. J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.

June 9, 1854. 4-tf

1854.
SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. **FOULKES & MACRAE,**

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all Kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed with regard both to price and quality.

Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.

FOULKES & MACRAE.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention. My prices shall be as moderate as the times will allow, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 25, 1853. 39tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852 24tf

300,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

DAVID MURPHY.

Feb'y 18-4 74tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON

September 1, 1853 26-tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE A. J. HALE & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1854 64y-pd

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS

March 7, 1853. 75tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Soppers; a large assortment of ready made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's *understanding* a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

STOW & SMART,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

THOMAS & FRANKLIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
No. 128 Pearl Street, and 94 Water Street,
NEW YORK.

July 8, 1854. 12-6mpd

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York;) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in sets; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands, Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

September, 1853. 30tf

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.

Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

A. J. O'HANLON

HAS removed to the Brick Store next west of the Bank of Fayetteville, where he offers for sale low for Cash, Good Notes, or in exchange for country Produce,

80 Bags Rio Coffee,
20 " Laguira Coffee
5 Hhds P. R. Sugar,
50 Bbls. Coffee Sugar,
15 Hhds. Molasses,
50 Kegs Nails,
75 Boxes Candy,
40 Bags Shot,
1000 Lbs. Bar Lead.

ALSO,

Windsor Glass, Putty, Soap, Indigo, Madder, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Painted Pails, Brooms, Can-Dee, Ink, &c.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to look over the above stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 2. 36-2m

100 *Reams Writing Paper,*

EMBRACING French, English and American Cap, Letter, Commercial Note and other Writing Papers, of all kinds, and at prices ranging from the lowest up.

Also, Antiquarian, Double Elephant, Royal, Medium, Demi and Cap Drawing Paper; Demi and Cap Bristol Boards; Perforated Boards of all descriptions; Buff Envelope, or Post Office Paper; Blotting Paper, &c.

50,000 Envelopes, of every quality and description. Just receiving.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct'r 2.

NEW BOOKS.

CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE, Tom Owen's Hive of the Bee Hunter; Further supplies of Fashion and Famine; Katharine Ashton; Wellington and Peel, Flush Times in Mississippi and Alabama, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 26, 1854.

Billiard Tables for Sale.

I HAVE two good Billiard Tables with all the fixtures, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms if application be made soon.

JAMES HALES.

Aug. 21, 1854 24-tf

ARITHMETICS AND READERS

FOR THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE STATE.

Recommended by the Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of North Carolina.

SOLD BY E. J. HALE & SON.

DAVIES' SERIES OF ARITHMETICS and THE NORTH CAROLINA READER in connection with PARKER'S READERS.

1. *Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic.*
2. *Davies' School Arithmetic.*
3. *Parker's First School Reader.*
4. *Parker's Second School Reader.*
5. *Wilby's North Carolina Reader.*

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY, WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY, WEBSTER'S SPELLER, and BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR are also recommended by the Superintendent. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD SCHOOL AND LIBRARY BOOKS,

Designed as Class Books for the use of Schools, Academies, Colleges, Families, and Libraries.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO. 51 John Street, New York.

THE best talent that could be procured has been employed in the preparation of these works; and the high standing they have already attained, as Class Books for the institutions of our country, is gratifying evidence of their intrinsic merits, and it is believed, fully entitles them to the name of the NATIONAL SERIES.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND READING.—Price's English Speller, 12 cts; Martin's Orthoepist, 50 cts.; Wright's Orthography, 25 cts.; Dictation Exercises, 25 cts.; Parker's Series of Readers; Parker and Zachos' Introductory Lessons, 37½ cts.; Parker's Rhetorical Reader, $1; High School Literature, $1.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND RHETORIC.—Clark's Analysis, 37½ cts.; Clark's Grammar, 50 cts.; Clark's Etymological Chart, $2 50; Day's Art of Rhetoric, 75 cts.

ELOCUTION.—Northend's Little Speaker, 30 cts.; Northend's American Speaker, 75 cts.; Northend's School Dialogues, 75 cts.; Zacho's New American Speaker, $1.

ENGLISH POETS, WITH NOTES BY ROYD.—Milton's Paradise Lost, Young's Night Thoughts, Thomson's Seasons, Pollok's Course of Time, $1 each. Cheap School Editions of the above, 62½ cts. each; also, Beautifully Illustrated Editions, in various styles of binding.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

HISTORY.—Willard's History of the United States, $1 50; School History, 75 cts.; Spanish Translation, $2 00; Universal History, $1 50; Historic Guide, 75 cts.; Map of Time, 75 cts.; Last Leaves of American History, 50 cts., and Charts; Alison's History of Europe, Abridged by Edward S. Gould, $1 50.

GEOGRAPHY.—Monteith's Youth's Manual of Geography, 50 cts.; McNally's System of School Geography, in Press.

THE SCIENCES.

MATHEMATICS.—DAVIES' SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS.—*Analytical Course*—Davies' Table-Book, 10 cts.; First Lessons in Arithmetic, 20 cts.; Intellectual Arithmetic, 25 cts.; School Arithmetic, 37½ cts., and Key; Grammar of Arithmetic; University Arithmetic, 75 cts., and Key, 50 cts. *Academic Course*—Elementary Algebra, 75 cts.; Elementary Geometry, $1; Practical Mathematics, $1; Logic of Mathematics, $1 50. *Collegiate Course*—Davies' Bourdon, $1 50; Legendre, $1 50; Surveying, $1 50; Analytical Geometry, $1 25; Descriptive Geometry, $1 75; Shades, Shadows, &c., $2 50; Calculus, $1 25.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.—PARKER'S SCHOOL COURSE—Parker's Natural and Experimental Philosophy, $1; Juvenile Philosophy, 25 cts.; for First Lessons in Philosophy, 37½ cts., Parts I. and II. McIntyre on the Globes, $1. *Bartlett's College Course*—Mechanics, $3; Optics and Acoustics, $2; Analytical Mechanics, $4.

ENGINEERING.—Gillespie on Roads and Railroads, $1 50; Lardner on the Steam Engine, $1 50.

CHAMBERS' SCIENTIFIC SERIES.—Introduction to the Sciences, 40 cts.; Treasury of Knowledge, 75 cts.; Drawing, 62 cts.; Natural Philosophy, 75 cts.; Chemistry and Electricity, 75 cts.; Vegetable and Animal Physiology, 75 cts.; Zoology, $1; Geology, 75 cts.

CHEMISTRY.—Reid and Bain, 75 cts.; Gregory's Outlines, $1 50; Porter's School Chemistry, in Press.

BOOKKEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.—Fulton and Eastman's System.

MUSIC.—School Song and Hymn Book, 37½ cts.; Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, 37½; Young Ladies' Harp; Cruikshank's S. S. Gems, 30 cts.; Kingsley's Harp of David, $1; Sacred Harmonist; Cheever's Christian Melodies, 37½ cts.

LATIN AND GREEK.—Brooks' Latin Lessons, 50 cts.; Ovid, $2; Greek Lessons, 50 cts., and Collectanea Evangelica, 50 cts.

STANDARD LIBRARY BOOKS.

SCHOOL TEACHER'S LIBRARY.—Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, Northend's Teacher and Parent, Mansfield on American Education, De Tocqueville's American Institutions, at $1 per copy; Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics, per copy, $1 25.

THE HOME CYCLOPEDIA.—Cyclopedia of Chronology, Cyclopedia of Geography, Cyclopedia of Biography, Cyclopedia of Useful Arts, Cyclopedia of General Literature and Fine Arts, Cyclopedia of Architecture, Cyclopedia of Europe, at $2 50 per copy each.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.—Manual of Fine Arts, $1 25; Lectures on the Progress of Arts and Sciences, $1 25.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.—Tschudi's Peru, $1; Peruvian Antiquities, $1; Curzon's Monasteries of the East, $1; Layard's Babylon and Nineveh, $1 25; Spencer's Sketches of Travel in Egypt and the Holy Land, $1 50; Silliman's Visit to Europe, $2 50.

HISTORY.—Polar Regions, 50 cts.; St. Petersburgh, 62 cts.; Colton's Ship and Shore, $1; Land and Lee, $1; Deck and Port, $1 25; Three Years in California, $1 25; Sea and Sailor, $1; Cheever's Sandwich Islands, $1; Mansfield's History of Mexican War, $1; Willard's History of the United States, $1 50; Universal History, $1 50; Last Leaves of American History, 75 cts.; Alison's History of Europe, $1 50.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND BIOGRAPHY.—United States Constitutions, $2; DeTocqueville's Democracy in America, $2 50; Colton's Public Economy, $2; Dwight's Lives of the Signers, $1; Mansfield's Life of Gen. Scott, $1; Colton's Life of Henry Clay, $1; Lives of Dr. John Donne, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson, $1.

Descriptive Catalogues of A. S. Barnes & Co.'s Publications sent by mail, upon application to the Publishers.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 4. 20-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A LARGE STOCK just receiving

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 16.

Second Fall and Winter Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS recently purchased by one of the firm at prices much lower than those of the early part of the season, among which may be seen

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERED AND FANCY MERINO SHAWS,
with a large assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND UMBRELLAS.

Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to examine their goods.

Oct. 9, 1854. 39-tf

REMOVAL AND NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have removed to the store on Hay Street, formerly occupied by M. McKinnon, one door west of Cook & Johnson, where they are receiving a large and complete STOCK of GOODS in their line, comprising

GROCERIES of all kinds; Hardware; Cutlery; Hollow-ware; Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Turpentine Tools, &c.

They will sell Goods as cheap and on as favorable terms as any house in this place.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO.

Aug. 17, 1854. 24-tf

TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT. J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852 18tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854. 17tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and a desire of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.

July 20, 1854. 15-

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

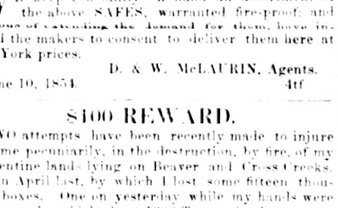
A *Phamphlet* containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 26, 1854. 300Y



M. A. BAKER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns: Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by

STEDMAN & HORNE.

July 20, 1854. 16tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

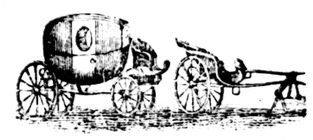
Staves! Staves!

☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel TAVES. Will pay the highest CASH prices.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Who would have thought it?



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

CHARLES KLIFFMULLER,

SOLE AGENT IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

FOR

EGGERT & CO'S

Manufactory of Grand Square and Upright

PIANO FORTES,

NO. 232 PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Office at Raleigh, at Fr. Mahler & Co's.
" " Fayetteville, Fayetteville Hotel Building.

☞ Old Pianos taken in exchange.

Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, of 6¼, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in Grand and Square Pianos. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For shapeliness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for five years under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.

EGGERT & CO.,
232 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

May 20, 1854. 98tf

Fall Trade. 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36Y

S. S. AREY

Has just received a beautiful assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are solicited to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.

April 18, 1854. 89tf

Shemwell House,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst., his negro man GEORGE. He is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, was raised in Richmond, Va., and sold to a negro trader a few months ago. I will give the above reward for his confinement in jail so that I get him again.

W. D. McNEILL.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 10, 1854. 39-4tsw-pd

Large Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Trust to me executed by A. H. Whitfield, for the purposes therein specified, I shall on the 11th of November next, expose to public sale at the Carriage Manufacturing Establishment of said Whitfield, in the town of Fayetteville,

2 fine Close Carriages,
2 Barouches, 5 fine Top Buggies,
2 second-hand Buggies,
10 Buggies without tops,
5 second-hand Barouches,
3 light Barouches and Rockaways,

And a great many other articles not here enumerated.

Terms of sale, three months' credit on all sums above ten dollars.

JAMES KYLE, Jr., Trustee.

Oct. 16, 1854. 40-3tsw

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1854.

Jacob Alford, Neill McDonald, and wife, vs. Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew.

Petition for partition of Land. To August Term, 1854.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew, who are Heirs at Law and Tenants in common of the Estate of Henry Trawick, deceased, that the said Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew hath removed from the State and are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying the said Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D., 1854, and of American Independence, 78th year. Issued, 7th Oct., 1854.

40-8tw SD'H. HOWELL, C. C. C.

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, PRINCIPAL.

MISS ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.

WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Third Session of the School opens JULY the 17th, and closes December 1st.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Department will be sent out semi-annually, and no student found to be of a bad character, will be permitted to remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the students.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber has ample accommodations and desires to take all the Female Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 50, to $15 per Session. Extra—Music on Piano Forte, with use of instrument $20; Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

Carbonton, June 6, 1854. 5-tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 7th day of August next.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of *the Institute, and to make* such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, June 16, 1854. 97tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-tf

HIDES WANTED.

I WILL give the highest prices for Dry or Green Hides in exchange for Leather or goods at my Store at Chalk